

No fresh information.

100.2j\* Wadjabangay ? Blackall - Glenusk L41 (AIAS L39)  
(100.1o) area (T's map)

*Wadjabangai* (T, AC, O'G, 'RLS'), *Wadjabangay* (AIAS)

A vocabulary in Curr by Dudley & Williams (Vol. 111, pp.76-7, No. 154) may be this language (GB). There is a possibility this is not a language name at all (see introduction to this section).

[100.lp Guunggari See under Kapu Subgroup, 101.la\*. ]

100.3a\* Yiningay See 'RLS' L20 (AIAS L41)  
(100.lq)

*Yiningai* (T, O'G, SAW, AC, 'RLS', AIAS), *Dalebura* (Howitt), *Mootaburra* (S. of M.) ?, *Yiningay* (AIAS)

Breen thinks Curr's word list by Ahern may be this language as well as the anonymous list in Science of Man labelled "Mootaburra".

100.3b\* Yambina See 'RLS' E40 (AIAS E51)  
(100.lr)

*Jambi:na* (T), *Jambina* (AC, orig. AIAS, O'G, 'RLS'), *Yambina* (SAW, AIAS)

No present day information.

100.3c\* Barna See 'RLS' E7 (AIAS E53)  
(100.ls)

*Barna* (SAW, O'G, AC, 'RLS', AIAS)

No current information.

100.3d\* Barada See 'RLS' E6 (AIAS E48)  
(100.lt)

*Barada* (T, SAW, AC, AIAS, O'G, 'RLS')

No information.

*Gangulu* ('RLS' 96.lb), originally classified with the Kingkel Subgroup of Waka-Kabic languages, belongs here also. Hence the new numbering lists all these languages under 100.1, not 100.3 as in 'RLS'. The dialects now listed under 100.3 were formerly listed under Yara and Southern Paman Subgroups.

The Kapu Subgroup, 101\* consists of *Guunggari* (originally in the Mari Subgroup, 100.lp) and *Birria*, 74.4d, each with two dialects.

Breen states that some names like *Wadjalang*, *Wadjabangai* are suspect as language names since the root of the verb 'to go', *wadja*, is common throughout the area. (This also applies to *Wadja*, 96.la, *Uguwadja* meaning 'Come here' - a name given Breen as being that of a dialect, *Wadjami* - a name given Breen for *Bidjara*, and *Wadjigu*).

Holmer in his study of south eastern Queensland languages calls the Mari Subgroup, the Warrego-Burdekin Group. He comments: 'It comprises a vast zone of related languages or dialects extending from the Warrego and Balonne Rivers in the south, occupying the plains immediately west of the Great Dividing Range, which is eventually traversed at a point north of Charleville, to continue northward toward the coast at Bowen. For an easy identification one might speak of the "/dili-manga-mara-gamu-burli" languages, using the test words for respectively 'eye-ear-hand-water-fire' which are remarkably similar through the entire belt of country described above. (By way of contrast the corresponding words in the languages to the east and west of the zone might be given; *Waga*: "/mee-binang-naa-gung-gujum/"; and *Galali*: "/manguru-bina-mara-ngaba-wii/".

Most recent work in this area has been done by Breen (*Gunja*), Dixon (*Warungu*), Sutton (northern group; *Ilba* from early sources only) and Holmer (salvage). Breen compares Mari with Karnic languages and finds a cognate count between the two groups of between 10% and 26%, *Marganj* being the Mari dialect closest to the Karnic group.

A large number of these languages are presumed extinct since nothing has been found in them recently despite diligent search. In nearly all these cases there are practically no early records either.

100.

a. *Mari Subgroup*