The dialects comprising this subgroup remain substantially those of the O'Grady et al. classification (1966) and the Wurm (1970) classification, based on lexico-statistical criteria. Von Brandenstein, using grammatical criteria, agrees these dialects belong in a group together. Wurm classified Dargari as belonging to the Mantharda Subgroup but von Brandenstein's information links it with the coastal languages in that like them, it is a mixture of active and passive verb concepts. So this revision retains it in this subgroup. The inclusion of Wadiwanga as a member of the subgroup is doubtful but is retained here for want of anywhere else to place it. (Capell stated it was a Western Desert language but he may have been deceived by the presence of the ergative suffix.)

The phonemes are the same as for Bandjima and Baljgu, having six nasal-stop linear distinctions, four laterals, r, three semi-vowels and three vowels.

The subgroup is of interest in that it shows coastal languages that are based on the passive verb concept. At least Dalandji and Burduna are based on PVC with AVC intrusions. Originally von Brandenstein considered all coastal languages to be AVC. The above two dialects also show loss of agentive endings for first person singular, dual and plural (von B).

51.1a Dalandji  Head of Exmouth Gulf W10, A7, (AIAS inland to Ashburton W26) River (AC)

Dalandji (AC, AIAS), Talainji (T), Talandji (SAW, von B) Talinje (C), Talainji (DB), Talinjee (DB), Taldinga (Connelly), Talanjee (DB)

Von Brandenstein has surveyed. He says it has the passive voice concept together with the accusative and has c. 100 speakers to be found today in Onslow and Carnarvon. Inikurdira (Exmouth Gulf promontary) is a possible dialect, now extinct.

51.1b Burduna  Upper Lyndon and W8 (AIAS W24) Pindar Rivers
Buduna (O'G, AC, 'RLS'), Burduna (T), Burduna (AC, SAW, AIAS), Boordoona, Bootena (DB), Burduna (von B)

Burduna is phonetically related to its coastal neighbour Dalandji with whom it shares 79% common vocabulary, somewhat similarly as Jindjabarndi is to coastal Ngariiuma. Most notable is the Burduna tendency of bias against n and l in favour of d in clusters (Dalandji nd, ng = Burduna dd, dg) (von B). Only two genuine speakers were left in 1965 and a few others who knew a little.

Distinguishing characteristics:
'I' ngata
Past tense: -na, -na
Present tense: -lkin, -n

51.2 Bayungu Lower Lyndon and Minilya Rivers (AC) W2 (AIAS W23)

Baiong (T), Bayungu (AC, orig. AIAS), Bayungu (AIAS, SAW, O'G, 'RLS'), Pajungu (von B)

Bayungu shares 63% basic vocabulary with Dalandji, but only 35% with Dargari and 51% with Inggarra (O'G). von Brandenstein has recently surveyed. Only a handful of informants remain.

Distinguishing characteristics:
'I' ngata
Past tense: -nmayi, -nma, -ma
Present tense: -n, -yi

51.3 Dargari Inland from Bayungu at the source of the Lyndon and Minilya Rivers (von B's map) W13 (AIAS W21)

Dargari (AC, AIAS), Targari (T, O'G, 'RLS'), Thargari (K, SAW), Thargardee, Thardardie (DB), Thargardi (von B.)

Shares 46% cognate density with Burduna (O'G). Klokeid has studied and published 'Thargari Phonology and Morphology' (Pacific Monograph, No. 12, 1969).