

WATTLE

Acacias of Australia

Acacia adenogonia (Pedley) R.S.Cowan & Maslin



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Acacia adenogonia occurrence map.
Occurrence map generated via Atlas of Living Australia (<https://www.ala.org.au>).

Family

Fabaceae

Distribution

Occurs in scattered populations in the West Kimberley in the Bonaparte Archipelago, the Napier and Broome Bay areas and inland at Kimberley Downs Stn, Beverley Springs Stn and Phillips Ra, W.A.

Description

Erect to sprawling **shrub** 1–2 m high. **Branchlets** **terete**, usually **canescent-villous**, sometimes with **scattered** shorter glandular hairs. **Stipules** **persistent**, **subulate**, partly united, to 6.5 mm long. **Phyllodes** **sessile** to subsessile, **patent** to **inclined**, inequilaterally **ovate** to **lanceolate**, **straight**, (3–) 5–10 (–15) mm long, 1.5–4.5 mm wide, **acuminate-pungent**, **coriaceous**, usually subglabrous to **villous**, with 3 or 4 **distant** nerves and with few anastomoses; **gland** often projecting beyond **phyllode-margin**, 2–5 mm above base. **Inflorescences** **simple**, 1 per **axil**; peduncles (3–) 7.5–14 mm long, usually **villous**; heads **globular**, 4–6 mm diam., 60–92-flowered, golden; bracteoles **linear** to narrowly **lanceolate**, **exserted** in buds. **Flowers** 5-**merous**; sepals 1/2-united. **Pods** **linear**, raised over and irregularly \pm constricted between seeds, **curved**, to 8.5 cm long, (4–) 5–6.5 mm wide, thinly **coriaceous**, **canescent-puberulous** with intermixed longer **gland-tipped** hairs. **Seeds** **longitudinal**, **elliptic-oblong**, 6–6.5 mm long, dull, brown-black; **aril** terminal.

Habitat

Grows in sandy soil usually on sandstone in woodland.

Specimens

W.A.: Gibb R. Rd, 1.5 km W of Lennard R. Gorge turn-off, *G.W.Carr 4115* & *A.C.Beauglehole 47893* (BRI, CANB, K, MEL, PERTH); Pim Hill, *E.A.Chesterfield 385* (PERTH); Naturalist Is. in Prince Frederick Harbour, W of entrance to Hunter R., *K.F.Kenneally 9926* (PERTH).

Notes

A member of the '*A. deltoidea*' group. Closely related to *A. deltoidea* which has differently shaped, thicker phyllodes, different branchlet pubescence, non-exserted phyllode glands and broader pods with oblique-transversely oriented seeds; its seed orientation is more like that of *A. sublanata* which has phyllodes broadest at or above the middle and a cupular calyx. Also related to *A. froggattii*.

Bentham referred to the type collection of *A. adenogonia* as questionably a variety of *A. deltoidea*, saying it might represent a distinct species.

The available material appears to indicate two forms comprising the species, one along the north coast of W.A. and the nearby offshore islands (see fig. 1Q–S in R.S.Cowan & B.R.Maslin, *Nuytsia* 7: 203 (1990)), the other along the Gibb R. Rd in the area of Beverley Springs HS about 250 km S (see fig. 1 O–P in R.S.Cowan & B.R.Maslin, *Nuytsia* 7: 203 (1990)). The latter population has somewhat larger phyllodes which are villous, rather than obscurely puberulous as in the coastal form. A flowering glabrous variant is found W of Rankin Is., Collier Bay (*K.F.Kenneally 10521*, PERTH).

FOA Reference

Data derived from *Flora of Australia* Volumes 11A (2001), 11B (2001) and 12 (1998), products of ABRS, ©Commonwealth of Australia

Author

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Minor edits by J.Reid & J.Rogers

This identification key and fact sheets are available as a mobile application:



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Study



URL: <https://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/wattle>
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