

# WATTLE

## Acacias of Australia

### *Acacia argyrotricha* Pedley



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.  
Published at: [www.worldwidewattle.com](http://www.worldwidewattle.com)



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

#### Family

Fabaceae

#### Distribution

Known only from the type locality in Qld.

#### Description

Spreading shrub 1–2 m high. Branchlets angular, with dense, appressed, straight, long, white hairs (brownish on new shoots). Phyllodes linear, flattened, shallowly incurved, thick, 10–15 cm long, 1–1.8 mm wide, short-acuminate by a shallowly curved, somewhat brittle, ±pungent, dark brown point, with indumentum of appressed hairs when young, glabrescent or hairs retained at base and in patches or along midline, multistriate, with nerves not anastomosing; gland basal; pulvinus stout, c. 1 mm long. Heads in pairs on a short axillary axis, 30–40-flowered, deep yellow; peduncles 1–2.5 mm long, often obscured by anthers so heads appear sessile, densely pubescent; basal bract wide, concave, deciduous, c. 1 mm long. Flowers 5-merous; calyx c. 1 mm long, lobed to about middle, ciliate; corolla c. 1.5 mm long, c. 1/3-lobed, glabrous; stamens 3–4 mm long; ovary glabrous. Pods linear, straight to shallowly and somewhat irregularly curved, raised over seeds and very shallowly constricted between them, to 7.5 cm long, c. 2.5 mm wide, coriaceous, with patchy indumentum of silvery appressed hairs. Seeds longitudinal, oblong, 3–4 mm long, 1.7–2 mm wide; aril terminal, cupular.

#### Phenology

Flowers Sept.–Oct.; fruits Dec.

#### Habitat

It occurs in sandy soil in eucalypt woodland.

#### Specimens

Qld: Bracker State Forest, S of Inglewood, *A.R.Bean 1023 & 2735* (BRI); *loc. id., M.E.Ballingall 2683* (BRI, PERTH); *loc. id., K.M.Sparshott KMS370 & P.E.Sparshott* (BRI, DNA, NSW).

#### Notes

*Acacia argyrotricha* resembles the widespread and variable *A. rigens* but differs notably in the long, appressed hairs of the branchlets and young phyllodes; the indumentum is retained around the pulvinus and often in patches on and along the midline of old phyllodes. In *A. rigens* the phyllodes are normally terete, its peduncles often longer than those of *A. argyrotricha* and its pods not as strongly constricted between the seeds.

#### FOA Reference

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

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



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