

# WATTLE

## Acacias of Australia

### *Acacia bivenosa* DC. x *Acacia sclerosperma* F.Muell. subsp. *sclerosperma*



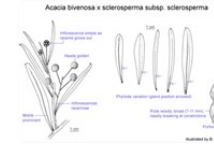
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See illustration.

#### Family

Fabaceae

#### Distribution

Occurs mostly in the Pilbara region of north-western W.A. in the Dampier–Karratha area, near Millstream and E of Newman; also the Barlee Ra. c. 150 km W of Paraburdoo. Plants from Airlie and Thevenard islands off Onslow that A.R.Chapman & B.R.Maslin, *Nuytsia* 8: 258 (1992) referred to an elongate phyllode variant of *A. bivenosa* are also likely to this hybrid. See B.R.Maslin *et al.*, *Wattles of the Pilbara* CD-ROM (2010), for further discussion.

#### Description

Spreading **shrub** 1–3 m high and 2–4 m across. **Branchlets** **glabrous**, rarely **hirtellous**. Phyllodes **narrowly oblong oblanceolate** to **narrowly oblong elliptic**, narrowed at base, (4–) 5–9 cm long, 4–10 (–15) mm wide, **coriaceous** to **±fleshy**, very finely longitudinally wrinkled when dry, normally **glabrous**, pale green to subglaucous; **midrib** **±prominent**, sometimes (on broadest phyllodes) with a less prominent **nerve** parallel to **midrib**; **gland** 6–15 mm above **pulvinus**, a smaller **gland** often present near or at base of apical **mucro**. Inflorescences **racemose**, racemes 3–30 mm long and often growing (with single peduncles arising within **axil** of young phyllodes); peduncles 10–22 mm long, **glabrous**; heads 15–25-flowered, golden. Flowers 5-**merous**; **calyx** **truncate** to sinuate-toothed. Pods submoniliform, readily breaking into 1-seeded segments at the constrictions, 7–11 mm wide, **woody**, **glabrous**. Seeds not seen.

#### Phenology

Flowers June–Aug.

#### Specimens

W.A.: 1 mile [1.6 km] S of Roebourne towards Cooya Pooya, *B.R.Maslin 2738* (K, PERTH); c. 50 km due ESE of Newman, Cubana Well on tributary of Jimblebar Ck, *B.R.Maslin 8832* (PERTH); Karratha back beach, 300 m E of boat ramp, *B.R.Maslin 8890* (PERTH).

#### Notes

The hybrid status of this entity is based on field observations and morphology of specimens examined; in a number of populations it occurs (at a low frequency) with both presumed parents. Phyllodes may resemble those of *A. ampliceps* × *bivenosa* (these hybrids grow close to one another in some areas, e.g. around Karratha) which is recognized by its golden (not lemon yellow) heads, wider pods and having its lowermost phyllode gland removed from the pulvinus. *Acacia bivenosa* × *sclerosperma* subsp. *sclerosperma* is sometimes sympatric with *A. ampliceps* × *sclerosperma* subsp. *sclerosperma* (e.g. around Karratha and Millstream) which is distinguished by its lemon yellow heads and generally narrower and longer phyllodes. See B.R.Maslin *et al.*, *loc. cit.*, for further discussion.

#### FOA Reference

Flora of Australia Project

#### Author

B.R.Maslin

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



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