

# WATTLE

## *Acacias of Australia*

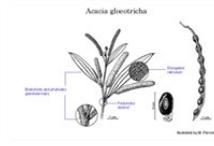
### *Acacia gloeotricha* A.R.Chapm. & Maslin



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.  
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See illustration.



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

#### Family

Fabaceae

#### Distribution

Known only from the King Leopold Ra., Kimberley region of W.A.

#### Description

Shrub to 4 m high, openly branched. Branchlets finely ribbed, hispidulous with mainly glandular hairs. Stipules persistent. Phyllodes erect, narrowly elliptic, asymmetric with lower margin  $\pm$ straight and upper margin convex, 5–9 cm long, 8–18 mm wide, grey-green, glandular-hispidulous, with longitudinal nerves numerous, 3–5 more prominent than rest (midrib most pronounced); minor nerves close together and  $\pm$ sparingly anastomosing; gland basal. Inflorescences simple, mostly 2 per axil; peduncles 7–15 mm long, glandular-hispidulous; spikes cylindrical, c. 4 cm long, bright-golden. Flowers 5-merous; sepals united at very base; petals hispidulous. Pods linear, raised over seeds, 3–5 mm wide, crustaceous, glandular-hispidulous; margins thick, pale-coloured. Seeds longitudinal, broadly elliptic, 4.5 mm long, black; funicle/aril white.

#### Phenology

Flowers recorded June; fruit Aug.

#### Habitat

Grows in sand over sandstone.

#### Specimens

W.A.: King Leopold Ra. [precise locality withheld for conservation reasons], A.C.Beauglehole 53862 (BRI, K, PERTH); *loc. id.*, A.C.Beauglehole 53926 (BRI, PERTH); *loc. id.*, T.Willing 464 (CANB, K, MEL, NSW, PERTH).

#### Notes

Resembles the more widespread *A. stipuligera* which has nonglandular pubescence, phyllodes with more than a single gland and a less prominent reticulation, shorter peduncles and densely pubescent pods. Seemingly rare hybrids involving *A. gloeotricha* and *A. hemsleyi* (e.g. H.Dauncey H584, PERTH) have been recorded from populations containing one or other, or both, putative parents. The putative hybrids have the general facies of *A. hemsleyi* but are generally larger plants that are more floriferous. They have somewhat resinous branchlets and phyllodes which distinguishes them from *A. hemsleyi*; the resin develops on the surface of the branchlets and phyllodes, not as bright golden globules on short trichomes like in *A. gloeotricha*.

#### FOA Reference

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

#### Author

Minor edits by J.Rogers

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



Australian Government  
Department of the Environment and Energy



Department of  
Biodiversity, Conservation  
and Attractions  
Western Australian Herbarium



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