

# WATTLE

## Acacias of Australia

### *Acacia strongylophylla* F.Muell.



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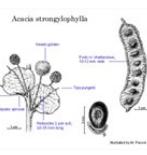
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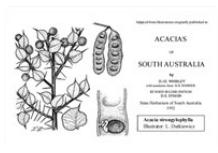
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Acacia strongylophylla occurrence map.  
Occurrence map generated via Atlas of Living  
Australia (<https://www.ala.org.au>).

## Common Name

Round-leaf Wattle, Wait-a-while Wattle, Skeleton Wattle

## Family

Fabaceae

## Distribution

Occurs primarily in the rocky ranges of central Australia from the Rawlinson and Tomkinson Ra., W.A., E to the Atnarpa Ra., N.T., and S to the Birksgate and Everard Ranges, S.A.; also occurs in the Dajarra area, S of Mount Isa, Qld.

## Description

Straggly **glabrous** shrub 1–4 m high. **Branchlets** sometimes **pruinose**. **Stipules spinose**, 3–10 mm long. **Phyllodes** ±transversely **rhombic** to widely **ovate** or almost **orbicular**, (0.8–) 1–2.5 cm long, (0.8–) 1–3 cm wide, **pungent** by slender **cusp** 1–4 mm long, green to subglaucous, with prominent and central **midrib**, **penninerved**; minor nerves ultimately **anastomosing**. Inflorescences **simple**, 1 per **axil**, sometimes falsely **racemose** at ends of **branchlets** due to **phyllode** reduction; peduncles 1–3.5 cm long; heads **globular**, densely 40–50-flowered, golden. Flowers 5-merous; sepals free, **linear-spathulate**. Pods **narrowly oblong**, **rounded** over seeds along the midline, to 8 cm long, 10–12 mm wide, ±**chartaceous**. Seeds transverse, **oblong-elliptic** to **ovate**, 4–5 mm long, slightly shiny, dark brown to blackish; **aril** not well developed.

## Habitat

Grows in shallow red soil on rocky slopes, in valleys and near watercourses, in tall shrubland with *Acacia* and *Eucalyptus* spp.

## Specimens

W.A.: Glen Cumming, Rawlinson Ra., A.S.George 8829 (MEL, PERTH, TLF). N.T.: Standley Chasm, Macdonnell Ra., A.E.Orchard 808 (PERTH). S.A.: Victory Well, c. 15 km W of Everard Park HS, G.C.Cornwall 193 (AD). Qld: Ardmore, c. 5 km S of HS, 33.5 km W of Dajarra, L.Pedley 1353 (BRI).

## Notes

Distinguished most readily from other members of the '*A. pyrifolia* group' by its non-racemose inflorescences (although sometimes falsely racemose at ends of

branchlets due to phyllode reduction).

#### 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.Rogers

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



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