

# WATTLE

## *Acacias of Australia*

### *Senegalia pennata* subsp. *kerrii* (I.C. Nielsen) Maslin



Source: WorldWideWattle ver. 2.  
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See illustration.



*Senegalia pennata* subsp. *kerrii* occurrence map.  
Occurrence map generated via Atlas of Living Australia (<https://www.ala.org.au>).

#### Common Name

Climbing Wattle

#### Family

Fabaceae

#### Distribution

Found on the tip of Cape York Peninsula, Qld. Also occurs in north-eastern India, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, North and South Vietnam and the Lesser Sunda Islands (Sumbawa and Timor).

#### Description

**Liane.** Branchlets with scattered prickles. Stipules of young leaves enveloping flower buds, broadly ovate and tapering, to 0.9 cm long, conspicuously longitudinally nerved, puberulous, somewhat hooded. Leaves: petiole 2–4 cm long, with a flattened elongated gland situated immediately or shortly above pulvinus; rachis 6–22 cm long, with scattered prickles on lower surface, densely clothed with erect to patent hairs on upper surface (also on pinna-rachis), with a flattened gland present at or near junction of each of top 1–3 pairs of pinnae; pinnae 9–20 pairs; pinnules 25–60 pairs per pinna, obliquely linear-oblong, 3–7 mm long, 0.7–1.5 mm wide, acute, glabrous or ciliate, with midrib excentric basally and nearly central above. Inflorescences capitate, axillary, racemously or paniculately arranged. Flowers yellowish white. Calyx glabrous except apices of lobes. Pods oblong, (10–) 14–16 cm long, 2.1–2.6 cm wide, coriaceous, dehiscent. Seeds elliptic, 9–11 mm long, 6–8 mm wide, c. 2 mm thick, brown; areole distinct.

#### Habitat

In Qld, it occurs in or on the margins of rainforest.

#### Specimens

Qld: between Bamaga and Lockerbie, *B.Gray 4299* (MEL, QRS); Laradeenya Ck, *B.Hyland 21051V* (BRI, MEL, NSW, QRS); Lockerbie, *B.Hyland 21049V* (QRS).

#### Notes

Based on molecular and other data *Acacia sens. lat.* is now considered as comprising a number of segregate genera, see J.T.Miller & D.S.Seigler, *Austral. Syst. Bot.* 25: 217–224 (2012) for overview. Many taxa in the former *Acacia* subg. *Aculeiferum* are now referable to the genus *Senegalia*, including the one presented here.

Distinguished readily from *S. albizioides* in that the leaves have more numerous pinnae and pinnule pairs, smaller pinnules, conspicuous stipules and longer and broader pods.

#### FOA Reference

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

#### Author

Revised by B.R.Maslin

J.H.Ross

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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