

## Senegalia rugata (Lam.) Britton & Rose





Senegalia rugata occurrence map.
Occurrence map generated via Atlas of Living
Australia (https://www.ala.org.au).

# Family

Fahaceae

### Distribution

This species is widespread in tropical SE Asia, including Papua New Guinea, *fide* I.C.Nielsen, *Fl. Malesiana* 11: 49 (1992). It is adventive in Australia where it is known from only two localities in north-eastern Qld; the Mossman plants were eradicated in 1974 because of their weed potential and a new population, at Gregory Falls (E of Innisfail), was discovered in 1998.

#### Description

Woody climber. Branchlets with patchy or sparsely distributed long weak crisped hairs, occasionally glabrous, with wide ribs and scattered, robust, recurved prickles up to 2 mm long along the ribs. Leaves: petiole 1.5–3.5 cm long, with an elliptic gland at about the middle; rachis (4–) 5–10 cm long, with scattered abaxial prickles on some leaves, gland present at base of uppermost pair of pinnae; pinnae 4–6 pairs, 3–7 cm long; leaflets 12–24 pairs per pinna, 6.5–9 mm long, 1.8–2.5 mm wide, oblong, ±obtuse, mucronulate, asymmetrically truncate at base, midrib oblique (arising at leading edge of leaflet and extending to about the middle of the leaflet at the apex), 3 or 4 lateral veins with distinct reticulum between them, with sparse long loose hairs on both surfaces or hairs confined to margins. Inflorescences single or in 2's or 3's in upper axils, the subtending leaves often not developing and heads forming a raceme or panicle; heads globular, 30–40-flowered; peduncles 1.5–3 cm long, indumentum similar to that of branchlets; buds red or purplish red, open flowers cream. Flowers 5-merous, sessile; calyx 1.5–3 mm long, shortly lobed, glabrous; corolla 2.5–3 mm long, lobed to about level of the calyx. Pods and seeds not seen.

### **Specimens**

Qld: Rocky Point area, c. 11 km N of Mossman, 19 Sept. 1974, A.J.Twomey s.n. (BRI 185989); Gregory Falls, Reserve 842 Parish of Johnstone, B.P.M.Hyland 13817 (BRI, ex QRS – distributed as Acacia albizioides).

### Notes

As noted by LPedley (*l.c.*) there is an entity of uncertain taxonomic status from the Townsville-Ayr region and the Mulgrave valley (a little S of Cairns), Qld. It differs from *S. rugata* as described above in having more pinnae and more leaflets per pinna, and its leaflets have a less distinct venation, are shortly appressed pubescent beneath and have a short but distinct petiolule (0.4 mm long). It is described by collectors as a bush or climber and occurs in open forest, not rainforest as does *S. rugata*. Material of this entity match a collection from Guangdong Prov., China, received at BRI as "*Acacia sinuata*".

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.

This species was not included in the Fl. Australia 11A (2001) but it was treated, as A. sinuata, by L.Pedley in B.R.Maslin (coordinator), WATTLE Acacias of Australia CD-ROM (2001).

As discussed by I.C.Nielsen, *Adansonia* 19(3): 349 (1980), the entities described as *Acacia rugata* and *Acacia concinna* have at times been treated as separate species or as varieties of the one species, but he considered that they are conspecific and correctly applied the name *A. concinna* to the combined entity. Under *Senegalia*, however, the correct name for this entity is *S. rugata* (see synonymy above). I.C.Nielsen (*Adansonia* 19(3): 349 (1980)) provisionally referred *A. sinuata* to *A. concinna*.

## **FOA Reference**

Flora of Australia Project

### Author

L.Pedley, B.R.Maslin

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











URL: https://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/wattle Copyright 2018. All rights reserved.