CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FLORA OF THE FORTESCUE BOTANICAL DISTRICT - PILBARA REGION

TAXON NOTE 2 FEBRUARY 1994

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Taxon Note 2 presents information on the occurrence of 25 species from two genera within the Pilbara Region. The genera treated are *Acacia* and *Melaleuca* with 20 and 5 taxa respectively.

The genus *Acacia* belongs to the family Mimosaceae and is represented by about 1 200 species mostly in tropical, subtropical and arid regions of Africa, Asia, America and Australia. In Western Australia the genus is represented by about 500 species. Members of this group are generally called wattles. This edition of Taxon Notes presents information on several *Acacia* species groups which have recently been revised.

The *A. bivenosa* group is now represented by 13 taxa, four which are new to science. Four members of this species group occur in the Pilbara (*A. ampliceps. A. bivenosa, A. ligulata, A. sclerosperma* subsp. *scleropserma*). Mulga and species within the *A. aneura* group are now recognised by ten taxa which generally occur throughout the arid zone. Six of these taxa, three of which are new, occur in the Pilbara (*A. paraneura, A. minyura, A. ayersiana* var. *latifolia*, *A. aneura* var. *aneura*, *A. aneura* var. *conifera, A. aneura* var. *macrocarpa*). The *A. coriacea* complex has recently been revised resulting in the recognition of four taxa, three of which occur in the Pilbara (*A. coriacea* subsp. *coriacea*, *A. coriacea* subsp. *pendens*, *A. coriacea* subsp. *seriophylla*). *Acacia victoriae* has also recently been treated, culminating in the recognition of eleven taxa, four of which occur in the Pilbara (*A. victoriae*, *A. synchronicia*, *A. glaucocaesia*, *A. aplanoclada*). Finally the form of *A. holosericea* which grows in the Pilbara has been recognised as a distinct taxon, *A. colei,* and formally described.

The genus *Melaleuca* is represented by about 150 species and is almost endemic to Australia. Over 120 species are thought to occur in Western Australia with five being recorded in the Pilbara (*M. argentea*, *M. cardiophylla*, *M. eleutrostachya*, *M. lasiandra, M. linophylla*). Species within this group are commonly referred to as paperbarks.

Important nomenclatural changes to note are;

- *A. synchronicia* is the most common form of *A. victoriae* in the Pilbara.
- *A. colei* is the Pilbara form of *A. holosericea*. The latter has only been recorded from one locality in the Pilbara.
- *M. leucodendra* is not represented in the Pilbara. The taxon referred to as this species is actually *M. argentea*.

The revelation that *M. leucodendra* does not occur in the Pilbara again highlights the value of local seed collecting. For example, if a Pilbara land management practitioner ordered seed of *M. leucodendra* for the rehabilitation of a riverine area adjacent to tall paperbarks, which he assumed were *M. leucodendra*, the potential exists for that practitioner to receive seeds from the true *M. leucodendra*. As this species is restricted to tropical Australia, generally growing in heavy soils in very moist situations, it is possible that seeds/seedlings of this species would fail

to establish as a result of differences in climatic and edaphic characteristics (particularly moisture & humidity). However, if the practioner specified that the seeds be sourced locally, even if it was incorrectly described as *M. leucodendra*, the practitioner would receive seed of *M. argentea* which would probably succeed in the rehabilitation as it is adapted to the local soils and more arid climatic conditions.

If you have any questions or require further information on any of the species presented in this contribution please do not hesitate to contact me.

Please note that the information presented has been obtained from taxonomic revisions and treatments and therefore may not be entirely accurate for some data fields for the Pilbara region. Fields dealing with vernacular names may differ from what we are familiar with in this region. Similarly, as journal space is often limiting in such taxonomic revisions and treatment, distributional data, especially with reference to 1:250 000 maps sheets, may not be up to date and reflect the actual distribution of the taxon. Rather, such distributional data is usually only representative of the species distribution. It is hoped, however, that the main aim of identifying and enumerating those taxa which occur in the Pilbara region is realised.

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FLORA OF THE

FORTESCUE BOTANICAL DISTRICT-PILBARA REGION

TAXON NOTE 2 **FEBRUARY 1994**

Acacia ampliceps **Mimosaceae**

Authority : Maslin

Reference : Nuytsia 1(4); 315 (1974).

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration : Maslin, B.R. (1981) Fl. Cent. Australia. pg. 120 Fig. 159L.

Previous Name : *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Bushy shrub or tree to 7m, branchlets yellowish, phyllodes variable, usually linear to elliptic, to 25 by 3 cm, phyllodes with one nerve, inflorescence globular, white to creamy yellow, heads 20-50 flower heads, pods to 9.5 cm, constricted between seed.

Habitat : Typially found along watercourses in gritty soil where it often forms dense stands.

Distribution : Widespread in tropical & semi-arid parts of Western Australia & Northen Territory. Not common in desert regions. In W.A. found from Shark Bay north throughout the Pilbara & into the southern Kimberleys.

1: 250 000 map sheet	*Flowering Period*
Marble Bar	July
Nullagine	
Port Hedland	June
Roy Hill	August
Turee Creek	

Comments : Allied to A. salicina but distinguished by larger inflorescence with more flowers & narrower legume.

Reference: Chapman, A.R. & Maslin, B.R. (1992) Acacia miscellany 5. A review of the A. bivenosa group (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae: Section Phyllodineae). Nuytsia 8(2), 249-83.

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Acacia **_aneura_** **Mimosaceae**

Authority : F. Muell. ex Benth.

Reference : Linnaea 26: 627 (1855).

var. _aneura_

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration : Whibley, D.J.E. (1980) pg. 214, Fig 11,J.

Previous Name : *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : mulga, narrow leaf mulga *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Shrub or small tree to 5 m, branches erect, bark dark grey, phyllodes to 11 cm, terete to narrow linear, grey-green, inflorescence oblong to 25 mm, pod to 50 mm often resinous, always flat, grey-green, gold brown on maturity, seed to 6 mm oval.

Habitat : Growing in red sands, sandy loam or gravel soils. Often is dominant species in arid regions forming extensive woodlands.

Distribution : Very widespred throughout all mainland states except Victoria. In W.A. reaches it northern limits in the central Pilbara extending south through the Ashburton, Gascoyne & Murchison into the Goldfields & adjacent desert regions.

1: 250 000 map sheet *Flowering Period*

Balfour Downs
Mount Bruce
Roy Hill
Wyloo
Yarraloola

Comments : Typical mulga recognised by the prescence of glandular epidermal hairs, flat pods & narrow phyllodes which are less than 3 mm wide. The species is palatable & grazed by stock. It has become an important fodder plant to the pastoral industry.

Reference: Randell, B.R. (1992) Mulga. A revision of major species. J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 14(2): 105-32.

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Acacia **_aneura_** **Mimosaceae** **New taxon**

Authority : F. Muell. ex Benth.

Reference : Linnaea 26: 627 (1855).

var. **_conifera_**

Infra authority : Randell

Infra reference : J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 14(2): 122-23 (1992)

Illustration : Boomsma, C.D. & Lewis, N.B. Native forest & woodland vegetation of South Australia. Bulletin 25, pg 46.

Previous Name : *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : Christmas tree mulga, conifer mulga *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Shrub or small tree to 5 m, branches horizontal, young growth viscid, bark grey & flakey, phyllodes rigid to 10 cm, terete to narrow linear, phyllodes & stem silvery hairy, inflorescence oblong to 25 mm, pods to 25 mm, not winged, seeds to 6 mm, oval.

Habitat : Usually found growing on sandy loamy soils or in rocky skeletal soils on rocky ridges.

Distribution : Collected from Western Australia & Northern Territory over a very scattered distribution. In W.A. recorded from the central Pilbara, coastal Gascoyne, northern Goldfields & Gibson, Great Victoria & Great Sandy Deserts.

1: 250 000 map sheet *Flowering Period*

Roy Hill

Comments : Most specimens of this taxon have short, terete phyllodes which are more rigid than typical A. aneura. The pods are flat, without wings indicating a close relationship with A. aneura var aneura. The scientific name refers to the coniferous growth habit.

Reference: Randell, B.R. (1992) Mulga. A revision of major species. J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 14(2): 105-32.

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Acacia ***aneura*** **Mimosaceae** **New taxon**

Authority : F. Muell. ex Benth.

Reference : Linnaea 26: 627 (1855).

var. ***macrocarpa***

Infra authority : Randell

Infra reference : J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 14(2): 121-22 (1992)

Illustration : Randell, B.R. (1992) J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 14(2), pg 113, Fig. 1K, L.

Previous Name : *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : Yellow pod mulga, large-pod mulga *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Shrub or small tree to 5 m, bark grey & fissured, phyllodes to 10 cm, terete to narrow linear, grey-green, phyllodes & stem silvery hairy, inflorescence oblong to 25 mm, pods to 100 by 20 mm, not winged, flat, yellowish when mature, seed to 9 mm, oval.

Habitat : Growing in red sand or loam on flat terrain, or rarely recorded along stony watercourses.

Distribution : Restricted to a few areas in central Western Australia. Recorded from the Ashburton & Gascoyne regions from the Kennedy Range area to near Meekatharra. A disjunct outlier recorded in the Great Sandy Desert east of Balfour Downs.

1: 250 000 map sheet *Flowering Period*

Newman

Comments : Apparently differes from A. aneura var. aneura in its much larger seeds and longer fruit. Can not be distinguished without fruit. The scientific name 'macrocarpa' refers to the large fruit (pods) displayed by this taxa.

Reference: Randell, B.R. (1992) Mulga. A revision of major species. J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 14(2): 105-32.

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Acacia ***aplanoclada*** **Mimosaceae** **New taxon**

Authority : Maslin

Reference : Nuytsia 8(2); 290-93 (1992)

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration : Maslin, B.R. (1992) Nuytsia 8(2) pg. 291 Fig. 2.

Previous Name : *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Slender, wispy single stemmed shrub to 5 m, bark smooth, reddish grey, phyllodes narrow linear to 45 cm by 2 mm, midrib obscure, inflorescence globular, 70-90 flower heads, golden, peduncle to 2 cm, pods narrowly oblong to 7 cm, seeds oblong to 5 mm.

Habitat : Growing on rocky spinifex hills with scattered eucalypts & acacias.

Distribution : Restricted to the Fortescue Botanical District where it has only been recorded from the Nullagine area.

1: 250 000 map sheet *Flowering Period*

Nullagine August

Comments : This species is distinguished from other members of the A. victoriae group by its long phyllodes which are perhaps the longest in the group. The scientific name refers to the species open wispy growth habit which makes it hard to detect in the field.

Reference: Maslin, B.R. (1992) Acacia miscellany 6. A review of the Acacia victoriae and related species (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae: Section Phyllodineae). Nuytsia 8(2), 285-309.

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Acacia **_ayersiana_** **Mimosaceae** **Name change**

Authority : Maconochie

Reference : J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 1(3): 182 (1978).

var. _latifolia_

Infra authority : (J. Black) Randell

Infra reference : J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 14(2): 124-26 (1992).

Illustration : Cunningham, G.M. et al. (1981) pg. 346, 347, Fig. 10, P. (illustrated as A. aneura var. latifolia).

Previous Name : *Acacia aneura var. latifolia* *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : broad-leaf mulga, umbrella mulga *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Shrub or tree to 10 m, bark grey & fissured, phyllodes to 7 cm by 10 mm, falcate, covered with simple hairs, veination sometimes reticulate, inflorescence oblong to 30 mm, pods to 60 by 25 mm, sparsely hairy, resinous, seeds small to 8 mm, oval.

Habitat : Found growing in red sand or loam & occasionally on rocky areas or along watercourses. Generally found growing in conjunction with other taxa from the mulga group in woodland or shrub communities.

Distribution : Found growing in all mainland states except Victoria. Most common in Queensland & New South Wales. In W.A. occurs from the Goldfields through the Murchison & Gascoyne & into the Ashburton. Isolated occurrence in the Pilbara near Pannawonica.

1: 250 000 map sheet *Flowering Period*

Mount Bruce

Turee Creek

Comments : A very variable taxon identified chiefly by the structure of its phyllodes. These are longer than those of A. minyura and broader than those of A. aneura. It is a very palatable species often lopped to provide stock fodder during droughts.

Reference: Randell, B.R. (1992) Mulga. A revision of major species. J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 14(2): 105-32.

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Acacia *bivenosa* **Mimosaceae**

Authority : DC

Reference : Prodr. 2: 452 (1825).

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration : Craig, G.F. Pilbara Coastal Flora: 59 (1983).

Previous Name : *Acacia elliptica* *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : two-nerved wattle *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Dense rounded or spreadiing shrub to 3 m, stem much branched, bark smooth. light grey, phyllodes narrowly elliptic to oblong-elliptic, glabrous, to 5 cm by 2.5 mm, usually two-nerved, inflorescence globular, deep golden, 16-23 flower heads, pod 8 cm.

Habitat : Growing in a variety of soils, including coastal sands and red sandy loams. Often recorded on rocky hillsides & gullies in scrub, open scrub & open woodlands often in association with spinifex.

Distribution : Recorded in Western Australia, Northern Territory & Queensland. Most records are from above the 25 S parallel. In W.A. the distribution is centred on the Pilbara with occurrences in the southern Kimberleys.

1: 250 000 map sheet	*Flowering Period*
Dampier	
Marble Bar	September
Mount Bruce	May
Barrow Island	
Newman	July
Nullagine	
Onslow	
Port Hedland	October
Pyramid	
Roebourne	November
Roy Hill	June
Turee Creek	August
Yanrey	
Yarraloola	
Yarrie	

Comments : Closely related to A. ligulata which is also common in the arid zone. A. bivenosa is distinguished from A. ligulata by having longer peduncles & straight or slightly incurved mucro (point) on phyllodes. A. bivenosa is also typically 2 nerved.

Reference: Chapman, A.R. & Maslin, B.R. (1992) Acacia miscellany 5. A review of the A. bivenosa group (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae: Section Phyllodineae). Nuytsia 8(2), 249-83.

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Acacia ***colei*** **Mimosaceae** **New taxon**

Authority : Maslin & L. Thomson

Reference : Aust. Syst. Bot. 5(6): 737-42 (1992).

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration : Maslin, B.R. & Thomson, L.A.J. (1992) Aust. Syst. Bot. 5(6): pg. 733, Fig. 1A-D.

Previous Name : *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : Cole's wattle *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Spreading shrub to 4 m, ascending branches or single bole, branches acutely angular or terete, new shoots pale yellow, phyllodes ascending, straight with shallow recurved apices to 20 cm, inflorescence a spike to 6 cm, pod strongly curved & open.

Habitat : Found growing in red-brown stony clay, deep sand, red sandy loam & fine-textured clays & silty clay. Sometimes recorded from margines of saline drainage systems. Frequently forms dense stands along dry watercourses. Responds well to disturbance.

Distribution : Widespread in northern Australia from western Queensland through the central Northern Territory & into semi-arid & tropical Western Australia. In W.A. found from the Hamersley Range & Abydos Plain north into the Kimberleys.

1: 250 000 map sheet *Flowering Period*

Dampier
Balfour Downs
Marble Bar
Mount Bruce
Nullagine
Port Hedland
Pyramid
Yarraloola
Yarrie

Comments : Distinguished from A. holosericea in having straighter phyllodes & a less coiled pod. The two species rarely occur together. Used by aborigines as a food source as well as in the manufacture of soap. Grown in west Africa for fuelwood & food (seed).

Reference: Maslin, B.R. & Thomson, L.A.J. (1992) Re-appraisal of the taxonomy of Acacia holosericea, including the description of a new species, A. colei, and the reinstatement of A. neurocarpa.

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Acacia **_coriacea_** **Mimosaceae**

Authority : DC.

Reference : Prodr. 2: 451 (1825).

subsp. _coriacea_

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration : Maiden, J.H. (1920) Forest Fl. New South Wales 7(4): Fig. 242L-T.

Previous Name : *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : wirewood, dogwood *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Bushy shrub or tree to 3 m, occasionally semi-prostrate & wind pruned, bark thin fibrous & hard, phyllodes silvery grey-green, erect to 22 by 1 cm, straight or curved, inflorescence globular, peduncles (stalk) to 10 mm, pod twisted & coiled.

Habitat : Recorded most commonly from coastal dunes & beach sands, infrequently in red sand or in laterite & limestone soils.

Distribution : Occurs in north-western Australia along the coast & offshore islands from Dirk Hartog & Dorre Islands north to Port Sampson. Disjunct outliers have been collected from the Tanami Desert in Northern Territory.

1: 250 000 map sheet	*Flowering Period*
Dampier	
Dampier	June
Dampier	July
Barrow Island	
Yarraloola	

Comments : Closely related to A. coriacea subsp. pendens from which it differes in having erect phyllodes & branches & narrower phyllodes. First collected in 1801 during the Baudin expedition, probably from the Dampier Archipelago.

Reference: Cowan, R.S. & Maslin, B.R. (1993) Acacia miscellany 9. The taxonomic status of Acacia coriacea (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae: Section Plurinerves). Aust. Syst. Bot. 9(1), 83-90.

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Acacia ***coriacea*** **Mimosaceae** New taxon

Authority : DC.

Reference : Prodr. 2: 451 (1825).

subsp *pendens*

Infra authority : Cowan & Maslin

Infra reference : Aust. Syst. Bot. 9(1): 86-7 (1993)

Illustration :

Previous Name : *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Tree or shrub, to 6 m, bark thin, fibrous & hard, branchlets & phyllodes gracefully pendulous, phyllodes green to silvery grey-green, to 27 cm by 5 mm, shallowly to strongly recurved, inflorescence globular, peduncles to 10 mm, pods twisted & coiled.

Habitat : Found mainly growing along rivers & creeks on sandy & stony soils in semi arid regions. Also on stable sand dunes & less commonly on red sand & gravel in fringing woodlands. Often forms pure stands along large watercourses.

Distribution : Restricted to north-western Australia, predominatly being found inland from the coast in the Pilbara. The species range extends from Goscoyne Junction north to the De Grey River and inland to the Oakover River. Infrequent on islands in the Dampier area.

1: 250 000 map sheet	*Flowering Period*
Dampier	
Marble Bar	July
Mount Bruce	March
Barrow Island	May
Roebourne	
Turee Creek	April
Wyloo	
Yarrie	

Comments : Closely related to typical A. coriacea from which it predominatly differs in bark characteristics, habit and the presecence of pendulous phyllodes. Commonly cultivated in gardens in the Pilbara region.

Reference: Cowan, R.S. & Maslin, B.R. (1993) Acacia miscellany 9. The taxonomic status of Acacia coriacea (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae: Section Plurinerves). Aust. Syst. Bot. 9(1), 83-90.

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Acacia ***coriacea*** **Mimosaceae** **Name change**

Authority : DC.

Reference : Prodr. 2: 451 (1825).

subsp *seriophylla*

Infra authority : (F. Muell.) Cowan & Maslin

Infra reference : Aust. Syst. Bot. 9(1): 87-8 (1993)

Illustration : Cunningham, G.M. et al. (1981) Pl. W. New South Wales pg. 358

Previous Name : *Acacia seriophylla or A. coriacea var. angustior* *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : Desert Oak *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Shrubby somewhat gnarled tree to 7 m, bark grey, thick & spongy, phyllodes light green, often pendulous to 33cm by 12 mm, inflorescence globular, peduncles to 20 mm, occasionally to 32 mm, pods straight or curved, not markedly twisted or coiled.

Habitat : Growing in near coastal areas of red sand and in fine textured red loamy alluvial soils on open plains. Also in rocky, sandy loam skeletal soil. Often in spinifex country where it can be found growing in pure stands along drainage lines.

Distribution : All mainland states excluding Victoria. Rare on offshore islands in north-western Western Australia but common inland through central Northern Territory and extending into northern South Australia, New South Wales & central Queensland.

1: 250 000 map sheet	*Flowering Period*
Bedout Island	June
Roebourne	May
Roy Hill	April

Comments : A well defined taxon distinguished by its habit & bark characteristics. Found along the De Grey & Oakover drainage systems & Hamersley Range in the Pilbara.

Reference: Cowan, R.S. & Maslin, B.R. (1993) Acacia miscellany 9. The taxonomic status of Acacia coriacea (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae: Section Plurinerves). Aust. Syst. Bot. 9(1), 83-90.

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Acacia **_cowleana_** **Mimosaceae**

Authority : Tate

Reference : Rep. Horn Scoi. Exped. 3: 187 (1896).

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration : Maslin, B.R. & Thomson, L.A.J. (1992) Aust. Syst. Bot. 5(6): pg. 735, Fig. 3A-C.

Previous Name : *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : Halls Creek wattle *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Shrub or tree to 4 m, branchlets slightly or prominently angled, phyllodes shallowly falcately recurved (sickle-shaped) to 20 by 2 cm, nerves running parallel, inflorescence to 4 cm, pod straight to shallowly curved.

Habitat : Growing in red sandy loam or gritty soils on stony ground. Sometimes along margins of drainage lines.

Distribution : Occurs throughout central semi-arid Australia from western Queensland through central Northern Territory & into the southern Kimberly and Pilbara regions in Western Australia. In Pilbara recorded from Abydos Plains and Hamersley Plateau.

1: 250 000 map sheet *Flowering Period*

Dampier
Mount Bruce
Onslow
Pyramid
Roy Hill
Yarraloola

Comments : Closely allied to A. colei from which it is distinguished by the shape of its pods & nervature of the phyllodes. A. colei's pod is stongly & openly curved & nervature is anastomosing (forming a network). Grows sympatrically with A. colei in the Pilbara.

Reference: Maslin, B.R. & Thomson, L.A.J. (1992) Re-appraisal of the taxonomy of Acacia holosericea, including the description of a new species, A. colei, and the reinstatement of A. neurocarpa.

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Acacia *glaucocaesia* **Mimosaceae**

Authority : Domin

Reference : Biblioth. Bot. 89: 252 (1926)

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration : Maiden, J.H. & Blakely, W.F. (1928) J. Roy. Soc. W. Australia. 13, 12 Pl. 3 Fig. 12-18.

Previous Name : *Acacia glabriflora* *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Dense glabrous shrub to 6 m, branchlets terete, phyllodes elliptic to lanceolate, rounded to obtuse, to 2.5 by 1.3 cm, glaucous, rarely green, inflorescence racemose, prolific, globular to 4 mm, pale yellow, 35-50 flower heads, pod narrow to 4 cm.

Habitat : Grows in sandy loam on flood plains where it commonly forms monospecific stands.

Distribution : Restricted to north-western Western Australian, where it has been recorded in the Fortescue and Canning Botanical Districts. Recorded from scattered localities between the Fortescue & De Grey Rivers in the West Pilbara with disjunct outlier at Salt Creek.

1: 250 000 map sheet	*Flowering Period*
Dampier	August
Port Hedland	September
Yarraloola	July

Comments : Closely allied to A. victoriae from which it differs by having more numerous inflorescences, shorter, broader phyllodes & a less prominent midrib. A. glaucocaesia is not pruinose. Both species have not been observed growing together.

Reference: Maslin, B.R. (1992) Acacia miscellany 6. A review of the Acacia victoriae and related species (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae: Section Phyllodineae). Nuytsia 8(2), 285-309.

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Acacia ***holosericea*** **Mimosaceae**

Authority : Cunn. ex Don.

Reference : Gen. Syst. 2: 407 (1832).

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration : Maslin, B.R. & Thomson, L.A.J. (1992) Aust. Syst. Bot. 5(6): pg. 7363, Fig. 4A-E.

Previous Name : *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : Candelbra wattle *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Shrub or small tree to 4 m, branches & phyllodes ascending & erect, branches acutely angular, phyllodes straight to 20 by 5 cm, sometimes silvery, inflorescence to 4 cm, pod tightly & often somewhat irregularly coiled.

Habitat : Often found growing in disturbed areas and along watercourses. Recorded from red sandy loam, gritty sand and fine textured clay soils.

Distribution : Found through tropical and semi-arid parts of Australia, from the east coast of Queensland through the Gulf to central Northern Territory and the Kimberleys in Western Australia. In the Pilbara only recorded from one location (Hamersley Gorge).

1: 250 000 map sheet *Flowering Period*

Mount Bruce

Comments : Most closely allied to A. colei from which it differs in the shape of the phyllodes, which is straighter, & the pod, which are tightly and irregularly coiled.

Reference: Maslin, B.R. & Thomson, L.A.J. (1992) Re-appraisal of the taxonomy of Acacia holosericea, including the description of a new species, A. colei, and the reinstatement of A. neurocarpa.

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Acacia *ligulata* **Mimosaceae**

Authority : A. Cunn. ex Benth.

Reference : London J. Bot. 1: 362 (1842).

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration : Maslin, B.R. (1981) Fl. Cent. Australia. pg. 120 Fig. 159J.

Previous Name : *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : dune wattle, umbrella bush *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Bushy spreading shrub or tree to 5 m, bark grey, smooth, phyllodes to 10 by 2 cm, narrow linear to elliptic, spreading & erect, thick, dark green to glaucous, 1-nerved, inflorescence globular, deep golden to 9 mm, 19-24 flower heads, pod straight to 9 cm.

Habitat : Found growing normally on sandy soils especially in red dune country. Often associated with mulga or mallee communities.

Distribution : Widespread in central & southern arid Australia occurring in all mainland states. In W.A. occurs in the Great Sandy Desert south onto the Nullarbor Plain & west into the wheatbelt & across to Shark Bay.

1: 250 000 map sheet *Flowering Period*

Nullagine

Comments : A. ligulata is commonly confused with A. salicina & A. rostellifera. The distinguishing characteristics of A. ligulata are the length of the phyllodes, which are shorter, phyllode texture, which is generally thicker, & pod shape which is straight.

Reference: Chapman, A.R. & Maslin, B.R. (1992) Acacia miscellany 5. A review of the A. bivenosa group (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae: Section Phyllodineae). Nuytsia 8(2), 249-83.

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Acacia ***minyura*** **Mimosaceae** **New taxon**

Authority : Randell

Reference : J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 14(2): 126 (1992).

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration : Randell, B.R. (1992) J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 14(2), pg 113, Fig. 1Q, R.

Previous Name : *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : desert mulga *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Multi-stemmed shrub or tree to 3 m, growing points with dense glandular hairs, resinous, phyllodes to 2.5 cm by 10 mm, elliptic to falcate, densely resinous, inflorescence oblong to 20 mm, pod flat to 30 by 16 mm, sparsely hairy, seed small, oval.

Habitat : Growing in red sand or sandy loam, sometimes over laterite or ironstone. Generally growing in association other members of the mulga group.

Distribution : Recorded from the west coast of Western Australia across to northern South Australia & central Northern Territory. In W.A. recorded from the Pilbara south through the Ashburton & Gascoyne into the Goldfields and central deserts.

1: 250 000 map sheet *Flowering Period*

Newman
Roy Hill
Turee Creek

Comments : Easily recognised by its short broad phyllodes with their dense resin cover, multi-stemmed habit & flat winged pods. An important source of resin for aborigines.

Reference: Randell, B.R. (1992) Mulga. A revision of major species. J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 14(2): 105-32.

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Acacia ***paraneura*** **Mimosaceae** **New taxon**

Authority : Randell

Reference : J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 14(2): 116-17 (1992).

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration : Fox, J.E.D. (1986) pg. 31.

Previous Name : *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : Weeping mulga *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Shrub or small tree to 10 m, branches & phyllodes pendulous, bark grey, upper branches red, often very resinous, phyllodes terrete to 20 cm long, inflorescence oblong to 20 mm, pod flat to 90 by 15 mm, resinous when mature, seeds small to 6 mm, oval.

Habitat : Usually found growing on sandy flats or on rock gibber plains

Distribution : Found over extensive areas of arid Western Australian & the Northern Territory. In W.A. found from Cue, through the Gascoyne & into the Ashburton & Pilbara Regions. Extends into the Little Sandy, Gibson and southern Great Sandy Desert Regions.

1: 250 000 map sheet	*Flowering Period*
Balfour Downs	
Marble Bar	
Mount Bruce	
Newman	
Nullagine	
Pyramid	
Robertson	Year round
Roy Hill	
Turee Creek	

Comments : A very distinct taxon easily recognised by it long flexible phyllodes & unique pods which are winged, flat & covered with predominantly reticulate veins. A graceful tree with considerable horticultural potential. Allied to A. aneura var. aneura.

Reference: Randell, B.R. (1992) Mulga. A revision of major species. J. Adelaide Bot. Gard. 14(2): 105-32.

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Acacia *sclerosperma* **Mimosaceae**

Authority : F. Muell.

Reference : S. Sci. Res. 2(7): 150 (1882).

subsp. *sclerosperma*

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration : Chapman, A.R & Maslin, B.R. (1992) Nuytsia 8(2) pg. 271 Fig. 5A.

Previous Name : *Acacia spondiosperma* *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Dense spreading rounded shrub to 4 m by 4m, bark smooth, light grey, phyllodes narrow linear to narrowly elliptic, to 14 cm by 17 mm, 4-nerved, inflorescence globular, deep golden to 11 mm, 15-25 flower heads, pods moniliform to 12 by 2 cm, woody.

Habitat : Growing on coastal dunes and inland along creek banks & on flood plains in sand, limestone, loam and clay. Often forming thickets or in scrub & woodland associations.

Distribution : Restricted to the arid zone of Western Australia occurring throughout the Carnarvon, Fortescue and Ashburton Botanical Districts. Extending south into the Irwin & Avon Districts. Occurs throughout the Murchison & Pilbara districts east to Telfer.

1: 250 000 map sheet	*Flowering Period*
Dampier	
Balfour Downs	
Marble Bar	
Mount Bruce	
Barrow Island	
Newman	October
Nullagine	
Onslow	June
Port Hedland	May
Pyramid	August
Robertson	
Roebourne	April
Roy Hill	September
Turee Creek	October
Wyloo	

Comments : Distinguished from A. sclerosperma subsp. glaucescens, which has narrow elliptic phyllodes to only 6 cm long. The phyllodes in this taxon are also glaucous.

Reference: Chapman, A.R. & Maslin, B.R. (1992) Acacia miscellany 5. A review of the A. bivenosa group (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae: Section Phyllodineae). Nuytsia 8(2), 249-83.

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Acacia ***synchronicia*** **Mimosaceae** **New taxon**

Authority : Maslin

Reference : Nuytsia 8(2); 302-305 (1992).

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration : Maslin, B.R. (1992) Nuytsia 8(2) pg. 303 Fig. 6.

Previous Name : *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Spreading shrub or tree to 3 m, single stemmed, bark greenish-grey, fissured, branchlets terete, phyllodes variable, oblong to narrow elliptic or linear to 3 by 1.3 cm, inflorescence globular, golden 40-70 flower heads, pods narrowly oblong to 5 cm.

Habitat : Growing on watercourses and on alluvial flats in often rocky country. Also in sand, clay or loam over limestone & quartz. Abundant at localities where it has been recorded. Generally growing as emergent from spinifex.

Distribution : Restricted to Western Australia where it grows from Shark Bay north to Port Hedland and east to Rudall River. Also common in the Kimberley Region from Fitzroy Crossing east to the border.

1: 250 000 map sheet	*Flowering Period*
Dampier	September
Balfour Downs	
Mount Bruce	
Barrow Island	August
Newman	
Nullagine	
Onslow	
Port Hedland	November
Pyramid	
Roebourne	October
Turee Creek	
Wyloo	
Yarraloola	December
Yarrie	

Comments : The scientific name refers to the synchronous initiation of phyllodes & inflorescences on new shoots. Most closely related to A. victoriae, from which it differs in inflorescence, phyllode and seed characteristics.

Reference: Maslin, B.R. (1992) Acacia miscellany 6. A review of the Acacia victoriae and related species (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae: Section Phyllodineae). Nuytsia 8(2), 285-309.

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Acacia victoriae **Mimosaceae**

Authority : Benth.

Reference : T. Mitch., J. Exped. Trop. Australia 333 (1848)

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration : Maslin, B.R. (1992) Nuytsia 8(2) pg. 306, Fig. 7.

Previous Name : *Acacia coronalis* *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : Bramble wattle, elegant wattle *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Shrub or tree to 5 m, phyllodes variable, linear to narrowly oblong, to 5 cm by 8 mm, straight or incurved, green, grey-green, midrib prominent, inflorescence globular, 15-30 flower heads, creamy white to pale yellow, pods to 8 cm by 16 mm.

Habitat : Arid & subtropical regions of Australia in a variety of habitats, but commonly in clay or loamy soils on alluvial flats or in sand.

Distribution : Widespread in all mainland states of Australia except Victoria where it occurs only near Mildura. Within Western Australia, the species has been recorded from the Kimberleys south into the eastern Pilbara & down into the Gascoyne & southern Murchison.

1: 250 000 map sheet	*Flowering Period*
Mount Bruce	September
Newman	
Pyramid	August
Roy Hill	July

Comments : A very variable species. The inflorescences are usually longer, slender & more profuse than other members of the group. The western most location in the Pilbara is near Python Pool.

Reference: Maslin, B.R. (1992) Acacia miscellany 6. A review of the Acacia victoriae and related species (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae: Section Phyllodineae). Nuytsia 8(2), 285-309.

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Melaleuca argentea **Myrtaceae**

Authority : W. Fitzg.

Reference : J. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Western Australia 3: 187 (1918).

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration :

Previous Name : *Melaleuca leucadendra var. angusta* *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : silver cajeput, silver paperbark *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Small to medium sized tree to 25 m, pendulous branches, papery bark, young shoots with flattened silvery hairs, leaves narrow-lanceolate to 12 cm by 1.2 mm, grey-green, flowers greenish-cream in loose spikes to 10 cm, stamens to 2 cm, cylindrical fruit.

Habitat : Growing in sandy or gravelly substrates on the banks of drainage channels or along the bed. Common around permanent water bodies.

Distribution : Occurs throughout northern & tropical Queensland & in the north west Northern Territory & Kimberley region of Western Australia. Also extends down into the Pilbara & Ashburton & can be found as far south as the Gascoyne River.

1: 250 000 map sheet	*Flowering Period*
Marble Bar	
Mount Bruce	July
Newman	September
Nullagine	
Pyramid	
Roy Hill	August
Turee Creek	October
Wyloo	June
Yarraloola	
Yarrie	

Comments : Differs from M. leucadendra in having shorter, narrower leaves, which are not as pendulous, & flower spikes which are longer. Stamens are longer and fruiting capsules larger. Scientific name refers to the silvery coloured foliage ('argenteus' - silvery).

Reference: Wrigley, J.W. & Fagg, M. (1993) Bottlebrush, paperbarks and tea tree and all other plants in the Leptospermum alliance. Angus & Robertson: Australia.

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Melaleuca cardiophylla **Myrtaceae**

Authority : F. Muell.

Reference : Fragm. Phyt. Austral. 1: 225 (1859).

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration : Wrigley & Fagg (1993) Bottlebrush, paperbarks and tea tree and all other plants in the Leptospermum alliance. pg 247.

Previous Name : *Myrtoleucodendron cardiophyllum* *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : umbrella bush *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Small to medium size erect shrub to 2.5 m, papery bark, leaves greyish & spirally arranged, heart shaped or ovate to 6 by 4 mm, curled back from stem & with sharp tip, cream or white flowers in clusters of 2-4, stamen to 8 mm in bundles of 40-60.

Habitat : Growing in coastal heaths in loamy or sandy soils associated with limestone.

Distribution : Growing in near coastal areas of Western Australia, from Perth north along the coast to Exmouth & Onslow. Also known from several offshore islands & inland near Wyloo.

1: 250 000 map sheet
Onslow

Flowering Period
December

Comments : Propogated from seed. Easily identifiable by its heart-shaped leaf which is the derivative of the scientific name ('cardia' - heart & 'phyllon' - leaf).

Reference: Wrigley, J.W. & Fagg, M. (1993) Bottlebrush, paperbarks and tea tree and all other plants in the Leptospermum alliance. Angus & Robertson: Australia.

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Melaleuca **_eleuterostachya_** **Myrtaceae**

Authority : F. Muell.

Reference : Fragm. Phyt. Austral. 3: 117-118 (1862).

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration :

Previous Name : *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Medium to tall shrub that may reach 5 m, papery bark, leaves linear to 1.5 cm with recurved tip, creamy white flowers borne on cylindrical spike on short lateral shoots, spike to 3 by 2 cm, stamens to 8 mm in bundles of 12-16, fruit globular.

Habitat : Grows along watercourses often in limy or gritty sandy soil, which is damp.

Distribution : Occurs in Western Australia from the Shark Bay-Cue area north through the Gascoyne and Ashburton into the Pilbara around Pannawonica and Millstream. Also recorded from the Great Sandy Desert.

1: 250 000 map sheet	*Flowering Period*
Mount Bruce	November
Newman	January
Pyramid	
Turee Creek	December
Yarraloola	

Comments : Can be propogated from seeds & makes an attractive garden plant. Scientific name possibly refers to the lateral flower spikes which do not develop into shoots after flowering is complete ('eleuteros'-free & 'stachys' - spike).

Reference: Wrigley, J.W. & Fagg, M. (1993) Bottlebrush, paperbarks and tea tree and all other plants in the Leptospermum alliance. Angus & Robertson: Australia.

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Melaleuca lasiandra Myrtaceae

Authority : F. Muell.

Reference : Fragm. Phyt. Austral. 3: 115 (1862).

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration : Wrigley & Fagg (1993) Bottlebrush, paperbarks and tea tree and all other plants in the Leptospermum alliance. pg 275.

Previous Name : *Melaleuca loguei* *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Medium to large rounded shrub to 4 m or small tree to 8 m, papery bark, hairy young branches, narrow elliptical to obovate leaves to 5 cm, covered with silky-hairs, white to cream flowers on terminal spike to 4 cm, stamens to 11 mm in bundles of 6-20.

Habitat : Growing in sandy low lying areas or along drainage lines in rocky gullies.

Distribution : Occurs throughtout northern Australia in the Pilbara & Kimberleys, across the central deserts into central & tropical Northern Territory & into the far west of central Queensland. In the Pilbara, from Port Hedland through the Hamersley Range to Newman.

1: 250 000 map sheet	*Flowering Period*
Balfour Downs	
Marble Bar	
Mount Bruce	
Newman	
Nullagine	
Port Hedland	
Pyramid	
Robertson	
Roy Hill	June
Yarrie	

Comments : Propogated from seed & has a strong tolerance to drought and seasonal inundation. Scientific name refers to the woolly stamens ('lasios' - woolly & '-andrus' - male).

Reference: Wrigley, J.W. & Fagg, M. (1993) Bottlebrush, paperbarks and tea tree and all other plants in the Leptospermum alliance. Angus & Robertson: Australia.

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Melaleuca **_linophylla_** **Myrtaceae**

Authority : F. Muell.

Reference : Fragm. Phyt. Austral. 3: 115 (1862).

Infra authority :

Infra reference :

Illustration : Wrigley & Fagg (1993) Bottlebrush, paperbarks and tea tree and all other plants in the Leptospermum alliance. pg 282.

Previous Name : *Myrtoleucodendron linophyllum* *Introduced/Naturalised:*

Common Name : *Aboriginal Name :*

Description : Medium to large shrub to 4 m, papery bark, young shoots and leaves woolly, leaves narrowly elliptical, to 5 cm, tapering to long point, cream flowers borne on terminal or axillary spike to 5 cm, stamens to 5 mm in bundles of 8-15, fruit bell-shaped.

Habitat : Growing in creek beds and wet areas on gritty sand and rocky soils.

Distribution : Restricted to north-western Australian from the coast between Dampier and Port Hedland inland to Wittenoom and Marble Bar. Isolated occurrences in the Ashburton around Paraburdoo.

1: 250 000 map sheet	*Flowering Period*
Dampier	September
Marble Bar	
Port Hedland	
Pyramid	October
Roebourne	
Yarraloola	August

Comments : Easy to propogate from seed. The scientific name refers to the resemblance of the leaves of this species to those of plants in the genus Linum which are more commonly known as flax plants.

Reference: Wrigley, J.W. & Fagg, M. (1993) Bottlebrush, paperbarks and tea tree and all other plants in the Leptospermum alliance. Angus & Robertson: Australia.

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