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THE DISTRIBUTION OF *ACACIA* (LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOSOIDEAE) IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA. PART 4. A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF *ACACIA* DISTRICTS

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ABSTRACT

Three Regions and 10 Areas within Western Australia are described in terms of their Acacia *flora. The South-West Region (324 species) is the most distinctive, it comprises 2 Areas, contains the greatest number of species (half of which belong to section Phyllodineae) and is richest in endemics. The Kimberley Region (101 species) is the second most distinctive, it also comprises 2 Areas but is relatively low in species numbers (a majority of which belong to section Juliflorae) and endemics. The Kimberley Region probably represents the western end of a pan-continental, tropical/subtropical* Acacia *district. The Eremaean Region (224 species) is the least distinctive, it comprises 6 poorly defined Areas and its* Acacia *flora is dominated by sections Phyllodineae, Juliflorae and Plurinerves.*

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to describe in terms of their *Acacia* flora the 3 Regions and 10 Areas defined in Part 3 of this series on the distribution of *Acacia* in Western Australia (this vol. pp. 1-21). The Regions and Areas were defined by MULCLAS analysis, while species important in discriminating these *Acacia* districts were determined by GROUPER analysis. When expressing GROUPER results in the discussions below the percent indicated in parentheses after species names, represents the contribution of that particular species to the total information gain on fusion of the two groups being considered. The percent value is therefore a measure of the relative importance of that species to the distinguishing of groups.

The Regions and Areas discussed here are listed below and are illustrated in Figure 2 of Part 3 (this vol. p. 5).

1. South-West Region
   a. South and West Coastal Area
   b. Central and Northern Wheatbelt Area

2. Kimberley Region
   a. North Kimberley Area
   b. South Kimberley Area
3. Eremaean Region
   a. North Eremaean Area
   b. Central Eremaean Area
   c. South-West Eremaean Area
   d. South Eremaean Area
   e. North-West Eremaean Area
   f. West Eremaean Area

Appendix 1 lists the 481 *Acacia* species used in the analyses. The names of taxa involved in the computations summarized in Tables 1-3 can be obtained by reference to this Appendix.

The infrageneric classification used here is that of Pedley (1978) a summary of which is as follows:

I. Subgenus Acacia
   1. Section Acacia
II. Subgenus Aculeiferum Vassal
   2. Section Spiciflorae DC. (Not represented in W.A.)
   3. Section Filicinae (Benth.) Taub. (Not represented in Australia)
III. Subgenus Heterophyllum Vassal (= Subg. Phyllodineae Seringe)
   4. Section Botrycephalae (Benth.) Taub. (Not represented in W.A.)
   5. Section Phyllodineae DC.
   6. Section Lycopodiifoliae Pedley
   7. Section Alatae (Benth.) Pedley
   8. Section Plurinerves (Benth.) Maiden et Betche
   9. Section Juliflorae (Benth.) Maiden et Betche
   10. Section Pulchellae (Benth.) Taub.

ACACIA DISTRICTS

1. South-West Region

In terms of MULCLAS, this is by far the most distinctive *Acacia* Region in Western Australia. The South-West is a relatively small, triangular Region bordered to the north-east by a line running roughly from Shark Bay in the north-west to Cape Arid in the south-east, and on the west and south by the Indian and Southern Oceans respectively. The area approximates the South-West Botanical Province of other workers (Beard 1980, Burbidge 1960, Mueller 1867).

It is seen from Table 1 that the South-West Region not only has the greatest number of species (324, of which 65 are undescribed) it is also richest in endemics (191 species, representing 59% of the total for the Region). Half the species belong to section Phyllodineae, which also accounts for about half the endemics. The closely related sections Plurinerves (76 species) and Juliflorae (46 species) are less important but nevertheless together they account for 37.5% of the *Acacia* flora. The small sections Alatae (12 species) and Pulchellae (27 species) are almost entirely confined to the South-West Region while sections Acacia and Lycopodiifoliae are totally absent.

Only 24 species (7%) range to other Australian States (Table 2). This low number of extra-Western Australian distributions contrasts markedly with

those of the Kimberley and Eremaean Regions.

A majority of the 130 South-West Region species that are shared with the adjacent Eremaean Region occur in the South and South-West Eremaean Areas (Table 3). The GROUPER analysis showed that the South-West Region was distinguished from these two Eremaean Areas due most significantly to the presence of *A. saligna*, *A. pulchella*, *A. stenoptera*, *A. lasiocarpa* and *A. microbotrya* and to the absence of *A. aneura*.

Within the South-West Region two *Acacia* Areas are recognized by MULCLAS at the 10-group level (see Figures 1 and 2 of Part 3 - this vol. pp. 4-5).

1a. South and West Coastal Area

With its 204 species this Area ranks second only to the Central and Northern Wheatbelt Area with respect to species richness. Table 1 shows that sectional representation is dominated by the Phyllodineae (115 species, representing 56.5% of the total for the Area) while the other sections each contain fewer than 42 species. Sections Pulchellae (21 species) and Alatae (9 species) are represented by fewest species but relative to their total species composition (28 species and 12 species respectively) these sections are well represented.

Endemism in the South and West Coastal Area is higher than for any other Western Australian *Acacia* Area (65 species, 32%) with section Phyllodineae containing most species (Table 1).

Only 11 species are shared with eastern States, principally South Australia (Table 2). These species have east-west distributions either in coastal/near-coastal habitats (e.g. *A. cyclops*, *A. myrtifolia*) or in arid/semi-arid inland habitats (e.g. *A. acanthoclada*, *A. ligulata*).

The South and West Coastal Area shares most species with the adjacent Central and Northern Wheatbelt Area where 125 species (61%) are in common (Table 3). Many of these shared species predominate in the Central and Northern Wheatbelt Area and only just reach the inland periphery of the South and West Coastal Area (see below). This border overlap is, in many cases, simply a function of the grid size and shape used in our analysis and thus gives artificially high species numbers for the South and West Coastal Area. The GROUPER analysis showed that the South and West Coastal Area was distinguished from the Central and Northern Wheatbelt Area at an information gain level of 624 units due most significantly to the presence of *A. myrtifolia* (2.31%) and *A. microbotrya* (1.43%) and to the absence of *A. coolgardiensis* (2.28%) and *A. stereophylla* (1.35%).

The South and West Coastal Area is divided into two major sub-areas by MULCLAS (see Figure 1 in Part 3 - this vol. p. 4). The western sub-area includes both the forest regions and the coastal plains from Perth to Albany. Species characteristic of the sub-area occur in sections Pulchellae and Phyllodineae e.g. *A. browniana*, *A. dentifera*, *A. extensa*, *A. pentadenia* (all forest species normally found on laterite), *A. lasiocarpa*, *A. littorea*, *A. subracemosa* and *A. truncata* (all coastal and near-coastal species found on sand or limestone). These species do not generally dominate the vegetation although they may be locally present in large numbers. In the northern part of this sub-area there are several species more typical of the Central and Northern Wheatbelt Area e.g. *A. acuminata*, *A. acuaria*, *A. erinacea*, *A. leptospermoides*, *A. microbotrya*, *A. multispicata* and *A. lasiocalyx*.

The eastern sub-area of the South and West Coastal Area extends from about Bremer Bay to Cape Arid and mainly comprises coastal and near-coastal habitats. It is linked to the western sub-area principally by wide-ranging species from sections Phyllodineae and Plurinerves e.g. *A. cyclops*, *A. cochlearis*, *A. myrtifolia*, *A. rostellifera* and *A. triptycha*. There are many wide-ranging Central and Northern Wheatbelt species whose southern limit of distribution just reaches this sub-area e.g. *A. chrysella*, *A. leptopetala*, *A. microbotrya* and *A. signata*.

1b. Central and Northern Wheatbelt Area

This is the most species rich of all *Acacia* Areas in Western Australia. Table 1 shows that of its 245 species, 113 species (representing 46% of the total for the Area) are contained in section Phyllodineae, 64 species (26%) in section Plurinerves and 42 species (17%) in section Juliflorae. The sections Pulchellae (15 species) and Alatae (11 species) comprise the remaining 11%.

Endemism here is second highest for the Western Australian *Acacia* Areas (51 species, 21%) and is accounted for principally by section Phyllodineae (25 species) and to a lesser extent by sections Plurinerves (11 species) and Juliflorae (7 species). Sections Pulchellae and Alatae together comprise 8 endemics (Table 1).

Only 20 species (8%) are shared with eastern Australia (Table 2). The majority of these are wide-ranging Arid Zone species from sections Phyllodineae and Juliflorae which extend to the Northern Territory, South Australia and New South Wales e.g. *A. jennerae*, *A. kempeana*, *A. ligulata*, *A. murrayana*, *A. ramulosa*, *A. stowardii* and *A. tetragonophylla*.

The Central and Northern Wheatbelt Area shares most species, i.e. 125, with the adjacent South and West Coastal Area (Table 3). The affinities between these two *Acacia* Areas are discussed under 1a above. Of the other W.A. *Acacia* Areas only the South and South-West Eremaean share reasonably high numbers of species with the Central and Northern Wheatbelt Area (79 and 65 respectively) - Table 3. GROUPER showed that the presence of *A. microbotrya* and *A. saligna* within the Central and Northern Wheatbelt Area were most significant in separating this Area from these two adjacent Eremaean Areas (see 3c and 3d below for details).

Unlike parts of the South and West Coastal Area, the Central and Northern Wheatbelt Area is not only very species rich but *Acacia* also forms a conspicuous element of much of the vegetation. This applies particularly to the sandplain areas where many tall shrubs and trees, principally from sections Juliflorae and Phyllodineae, are common e.g. *A. blakelyi*, *A. coolgardiensis*, *A. lasiocalyx*, *A. multispicata* and *A. signata*. In areas of red earths, *A. acuminata* (Juliflorae) and *A. microbotrya* (Phyllodineae) are very common. On areas of laterite, however, although *Acacia* is often dominant in terms of species numbers, it is often eclipsed by genera such as *Eucalyptus*, *Casuarina* and *Melaleuca* in terms of physiognomy (Maslin 1982a).

The Central and Northern Wheatbelt Area is divided into three major geographic sub-areas in the MULCLAS analysis: southern, central and north-coastal (see Figure 1 in Part 3 - this vol. p. 4).

2. The Kimberley Region

This Region, situated in the far north of the State, shows geographic similarity to Beard's (1979) Northern Botanical Province except that in terms of *Acacia*, the southern boundary is positioned further south (see Part 3 - this vol. pp. 1-21). Within the Kimberley, *Acacia* is an important element of the vegetation in many places (Beard 1979, Kenneally 1981 and 1983). Vast tracts of 'Pindan', i.e. *A. tumida-A. eriopoda* association, dominate many areas (Beard 1967, McKenzie and Kenneally 1983) while elsewhere *Acacia* is often a co-dominant with *Eucalyptus*.

From the MULCLAS analysis, this is the second most distinctive *Acacia* Region within Western Australia. However, of its 101 species only 22 are endemic which is fewer than in either the South-West or Eremaean Regions (Table 1). This low endemism is mainly attributed to the high proportion of species (68, representing 67% of the total for the Region) which range interstate, principally to the Northern Territory and Queensland (Table 2). The Kimberley Region probably represents the western end of a pan-continental, tropical/subtropical *Acacia* district.

Of the 39 Kimberley Region species which extend to other Western Australian *Acacia* Areas, the majority occur in the northernmost part of the Eremaean Region i.e. in the North, Central and North-West Eremaean Areas (Table 3). The GROUPER analysis showed that the Kimberley Region was distinguished from these combined Eremaean Areas, at an information gain level of 406.59 units, due most significantly to the presence of *A. tumida* (5.4%) and *A. plectocarpa* (3.4%) and also to the absence of both *A. dictyophleba* (3.5%) and *A. aneura* (3.3%).

Table 1 shows that at the infrageneric level, section Juliflorae (59 species, representing 58% of the total for the Region) numerically dominates the *Acacia* flora of the Kimberley Region while the closely related section Plurinerves (17 species) ranks second in importance. Section Phyllodineae (13 species), which finds its best development in Areas further south, is here almost wholly confined to the South Kimberley Area. Although represented by few species, sections Lycopodiifoliae (7 species) and Acacia (5 species) are mostly restricted to the Kimberley Region, while sections Alatae and Pulchellae are entirely absent.

Within the Kimberley Region two *Acacia* Areas are recognized by MULCLAS at the 10-group level (see Figures 1 and 2 in Part 3 - this vol. pp. 4-5).

2a. North Kimberley Area

Sectional representation for the 66 species recorded for this Area is summarized in Table 1. Not only are sections Juliflorae (40 species, representing 61% of the total for the Area) and Plurinerves (13 species, 20%) the largest in terms of species numbers, they also contain all the 12 endemic taxa.

All of the 46 species (70%) which extend outside the North Kimberley Area occur in the adjacent Northern Territory while 27 (41%) of these range as far as Queensland (Table 2). The majority of these pan-continental species are contained in sections Juliflorae (24 species) and Plurinerves (10 species) e.g. *A. aulacocarpa, A. gonoclada, A. hemignosta* and *A. platycarpa*.

Except for the 35 species (53%) which range to the South Kimberley Area, the North Kimberley Area has very few species (less than 13) in common with

other Western Australian *Acacia* Areas (Table 3). Affinities with the South Kimberley Area are attributed mainly to species from section Juliflorae (Appendix 1). The GROUPER analysis showed that the North Kimberley Area was distinguished from the South Kimberley Area at an information gain level of 212.76 units due most significantly to the absence of *A. monticola* (5%), *A. coriacea* (4%), *A. bivenosa* (3.5%) and *A. acradenia* (3.2%) and to the presence of *A. plectocarpa* (3.9%), *A. dunnii* (3.7%), *A. bidwillii* (3.0%), *A. deltoidea* (3.0%), *A. kelleri* (3.0%) and *A. retinervis* (3.0%).

2b. South Kimberley Area

As with the North Kimberley Area the South Kimberley Area is characterized by a preponderance of species from the closely related sections Juliflorae (39 species) and Plurinerves (9 species) which together comprise 69% of the *Acacia* flora of the Area (Table 1). However, unlike its northern counterpart, the South Kimberley Area contains several species (13) from section Phyllodineae (Appendix 1). All 5 endemic taxa in this Area are as yet undescribed.

The South Kimberley Area has most species in common with the adjacent Northern Territory where all 49 extra-W.A. species (70%) are shared. Of the 49, 33 species (47%) range as far as Queensland (Table 2). Species from sections Juliflorae and Plurinerves are chiefly responsible for these pan-continental links e.g. *A. aulacocarpa, A. gonoclada, A. hemignosta, A. holosericea, A. lysiphloia, A. orthocarpa, A. platycarpa, A. retivenia* and *A. tumida.*

Within Western Australia 35 species (50%) are shared with both the adjacent North Kimberley and North-West Eremaean Areas while the North Eremaean Area has 22 species (31%) and the Central Eremaean Area has 23 species (33%) in common with the South Kimberley Area (Table 3). Species responsible for the South and North Kimberley affinities are discussed under 2a above. Affinities between the South Kimberley Area and the adjacent North, Central and North-West Eremaean Areas are attributed mainly to species from sections Juliflorae, Plurinerves and Lycopodiifoliae. The principal factors responsible for these affinities are:

(1) widespread, common South Kimberley species which just extend to the northern Eremaean Regions e.g. *A. holosericea, A. platycarpa, A. stipuligera* and *A. tumida;*

(2) widespread, common Eremaean Region species which just extend to the South Kimberley Area e.g. *A. cuthbertsonii, A. kempeana, A. ligulata, A. maitlandii, A. spondylophylla* and *A. tetragonophylla;* and

(3) species which are widespread and reasonably common in both Areas e.g. *A. adoxa, A. ampliceps, A. ancistrocarpa, A. coriacea, A. hilliana* and *A. translucens.*

Affinities with the North-West Eremaean Area are further strengthened by:

(1) species which are widespread and common in the North-West Eremaean Area and just reach the southern part of the South Kimberley Area e.g. *A. citrinoviridis, A. sclerosperma* and *A. trachycarpa*; and

(2) species which show disjunct distributions between the two Areas e.g. *A. arida, A. cowleana, A. inaequilatera, A. pyrifolia* and *A. tenuissima.*

Further discussion on the affinities between the South Kimberley Area and these 3 northern Areas of the Eremaean Region is given below under sections 3a, 3b and 3e.

3. Eremaean Region

In terms of MULCLAS this is the least well defined *Acacia* Region in Western Australia even though it includes 60% of the grid cells used in the analysis. The Region is bounded to the north by the Kimberley Region and to the south-west by the South-West Region. The Eremaean Region encompasses the western part of the Australian Arid Zone which is characterized by the physiognomic dominance of *Acacia* (especially 'Mulga', *A. aneura*) in much of its vegetation. The taxonomy of many *Acacia* species from the Eremaean Region is discussed in Maslin (1980, 1981 and 1982b) while a phytogeographic analysis of these species is given in Maslin (1982b) and Maslin and Hopper (1982).

Sectional representation for the 224 species is shown in Table 1. Due to its common border with the species rich South-West Region and due also to the coarse grid size used in this analysis, the number of species given here for the Eremaean Region may be misleadingly high. The *Acacia* flora is dominated by sections Phyllodineae (88 species, representing 39% of the total for the Region), Juliflorae (68 species, 31%) and Plurinerves (61 species, 27%). Unlike in the South-West and Kimberley Regions, these *Acacia* sections of the Eremaean Region are present in rather similar proportions (see Figures 7 and 8 in Part 3 - this vol. pp. 18-19). Nevertheless, the Phyllodineae and Plurinerves show a strong gradient of declining species numbers from south to north, whereas section Juliflorae has peak numbers in both the south-west and the north-west of the Region.

Endemism in the Eremaean Region is low (33 species, 15%) - Table 1. Of the 70 species (31%) which extend to the eastern States, 57 range to the Northern Territory while 37 range to both South Australia and Queensland (Table 2 and Appendix 1). Affinities with other Australian States involve less than 20 species.

Within Western Australia the Eremaean Region shares 130 species (58%) with the South-West Region and only 39 species (17%) with the Kimberley Region (Table 3). As discussed below, these affinities are primarily due to (1) the sharing of wide-ranging, predominantly Arid Zone species, and (2) the incursion of either South-West or Kimberley species into the peripheral Areas of the Eremaean Region.

Although we recognize six Areas within the Eremaean Region (see Part 3 - this vol. p. 7), none of these have sharply defined boundaries. Wide-ranging species of arid and semi-arid habitats, from sections Juliflorae, Plurinerves and Phyllodineae, are largely responsible for the continuity found between these *Acacia* Areas and also between them and the eastern States (Appendix 1). The primary characteristic of variation in *Acacia* distributions in the Eremaean Region is one of gradual change along two major gradients, punctuated by localized centres representing concentrations of change. The two gradients are recognizable as changes in species composition firstly along a north-south alignment, and secondly in an approximate east-west alignment but centred on the North-West Eremaean Area (The Pilbara) and extending inland to arid parts.

3a. North Eremaean Area

Table 1 shows this small geographic area as having not only the fewest *Acacia* species (33) of any Western Australian Area, but also being among the poorest in endemics (2 taxa, both undescribed). The closely related sections Juliflorae (13 species) and Plurinerves (8 species) together account for 64% of the *Acacia* flora of the Area while section Phyllodineae with its 10 species accommodates most of the remainder.

The North Eremaean Area shares a high proportion of its species with the adjacent Northern Territory (23 species, 70%) - Table 2.

Within Western Australia, the North Eremaean Area is best characterized as a transition zone between the tropical/sub-tropical Kimberley Region and the more arid Eremaean Areas to the south. This is evidenced by the fact that it shares 22 species (67%) with the South Kimberley Area and 21 species (64%) with each of the Central and North-West Eremaean Areas (Table 3). Species from sections Juliflorae and Phyllodineae are principally responsible for these affinities (see 2b above). The GROUPER analysis showed that the North Eremaean Area was distinguished from the South Kimberley Area at an information gain of 125.17 units due most significantly to the presence of *A. dictyophleba* (7.4%) and *A. aneura* (4.5%) and to the absence or reduced frequency of *A. tumida* (5.5%), *A. bivenosa* (5.2%) and *A. acradenia* (4.7%).

3b. Central Eremaean Area

Table 1 shows that of the 59 species recorded for this Area only 2 taxa (both undescribed) are endemic. Sectional representation is dominated by the Juliflorae (23 species) and the Phyllodineae (22 species) which together comprise 76% of the *Acacia* flora of the Area. Section Plurinerves (11 species, 19%) is the only other infrageneric group of any significance here. Compared with the North Eremaean Area, the Central Eremaean Area exhibits a reduced tropical/sub-tropical influence and a corresponding increased Arid Zone influence. These trends are evidenced by the relative increase in the number of Phyllodineae species and the decrease in the number of Juliflorae species extending from the South Kimberley Area to the North Eremaean Area but not reaching the Central Eremaean Area (Appendix 1, and Figures 7 and 8 in Part 3 - this vol. pp. 18-19).

The Central Eremaean Area has 45 species (76%) which range to eastern Australia (Table 2). It is largely wide-ranging Arid Zone species from sections Juliflorae and Phyllodineae which are responsible for these affinities (Appendix 1). However, species predominating in the rocky uplands around the Western Australia-Northern Territory-South Australia borders also contributed e.g. *A. auricoma, A. basedowii, A. chippendalei, A. macdonnelliensis, A. strongylophylla* and *A. validinervia*.

Besides its strong extra-Western Australian affinities, the Central Eremaean Area is rather closely related to the adjacent North-West and South-West Eremaean Areas where 30 species (51%) and 29 species (49%) respectively are shared (Table 3). Again it is primarily wide-ranging species in sections Juliflorae and Phyllodineae which establish these links (Appendix 1). As will be seen below, it is also species from these two sections which are primarily responsible for the separation of these Areas. The GROUPER analysis showed that the Central Eremaean Area was distinguished from the North-West Eremaean Area at an information gain level of 181.50 units due most significantly to the reduced frequency of *A. bivenosa* (6.62%),

A. pyrifolia (6.62%) and *A. victoriae* (5.77%) (all section Phyllodineae) and from the South-West Eremaean Area at an information gain level of 222:24 units due most significantly to the absence or reduced frequency of *A. brachystachya* (5.54%), *A. ramulosa* (4.84%) and *A. craspedocarpa* (4.16%) (all section Juliflorae).

3c. South-West Eremaean Area

Table 1 shows that of the 92 species recorded for this Area only 3 taxa (all undescribed) are endemic. The closely related sections Juliflorae (36 species) and Plurinerves (22 species) together comprise 63% of the South-West Eremaean *Acacia* flora. Section Phyllodineae (31 species, 34%) accounts for most of the remainder. Several species, mainly from section Juliflorae, of moderately wide range but with centres of distribution in the South-West Eremaean, help contribute to the distinctness of the Area e.g. *A. craspedocarpa, A. eremaea, A. jamesiana, A. kochii, A. longiphyllodinea* and *A. tysonii*.

Twenty nine species (32%) extend into the eastern States (principally to the Northern Territory and South Australia) - Table 2.

The South-West Eremaean Area has most species in common with the adjacent Central and Northern Wheatbelt and South Eremaean Areas where 65 species (71%) and 45 species (40%) respectively are shared (Table 3). Reasons for these affinities are discussed under 3d below. The GROUPER analysis showed that the South-West Eremaean Area was distinguished from the Central and Northern Wheatbelt Area at an information gain of 709.85 units due most significantly to the reduced frequency of *A. microbotrya* (2.17%) and *A. saligna* (1.61%) and to the presence of *A. aneura* (1.80%), *A. linophylla* (1.80%), and *A. victoriae* (1.55%). GROUPER also distinguished the South-West Eremaean Area from the South Eremaean Area at an information gain of 273.82 units due most significantly to the presence of *A. victoriae* (4.94%), *A. pruinocarpa* (4.10%), *A. linophylla* (3.80%), *A. ramulosa* (3.08%), and *A. tysonii* (2.99%).

3d. South Eremaean Area

The South Eremaean Area is nearly equal in size to the entire South-West Region yet it contains only about 1/3 the number of species. Even so, the South Eremaean with its 115 species has the third largest *Acacia* flora of any Area in the State (Table 1). Taxa shared with the adjacent, species rich South-West Region contribute significantly to the large number of species in the South Eremaean Area (see below). Only 9 species (8%) are endemic here (Table 1).

This Area represents the southern extreme of a north-south gradient of *Acacia* species composition from the Kimberley Region through the Eremaean Region (Figure 2 in Part 3 - this vol. p. 5). The predominantly temperate section Phyllodineae (57 species, representing 49% of the total for the Area) equals the combined, closely related sections Plurinerves (33 species, 29%) and Juliflorae (24 species, 21%) - Table 1.

Some 32 species (28%) range into eastern Australia. The largest percentage of these species are shared with South Australia (28 species) Table 2.

The South Eremaean Area has most species in common with the adjacent South-West Region. Thus, as shown in Table 3, the Central and Northern

Wheatbelt Area shares 77 species and the South and West Coastal Area shares 52 species with the South Eremaean Area. A majority of these shared taxa have their main area of distribution in the South-West Region and only extend to the southern and western margins of the South Eremaean Area and although too numerous to list all of them (see Appendix 1) some examples are (1) Central and Northern Wheatbelt species just extending into the western part of the South Eremaean Area: *A. aestivalis*, *A. bidentata*, *A. rossei*, *A. spinosissima* (all section Phyllodineae), *A. assimilis*, *A. beauverdiana*, *A. dielsii*, *A. longispinea* (all section Plurinerves), *A. lasiocalyx*, *A. multispicata* and *A. resinomarginea* (all section Juliflorae); (2) South and West Coastal species just reaching the southern margins of the South Eremaean Area: *A. binata*, *A. crassuloides*, *A. dermatophylla*, *A. harveyi* (all section Phyllodineae), *A. cyclops*, *A. cochlearis* and *A. nitidula* (all section Plurinerves). The GROUPER analysis showed that the South Eremaean Area was distinguished from the Central and Northern Wheatbelt Area at an information gain level of 819.50 units due most significantly to the absence or virtual absence of *A. microbotrya* (2.84%), *A. saligna* (2.33%), *A. latipes* (1.68%), *A. leptospermoides* (1.68%) and *A. multispicata* (1.66%) and from the South and West Coastal Area at an information gain of 739.39 units due most significantly to the absence or virtual absence of *A. myrtifolia* (2.87%), *A. pulchella* (2.48%), *A. saligna* (2.15%) and *A. cochlearis* (2.01%).

Within the Eremaean Region, the South Eremaean Area has its closest affinities with the South-West Eremaean Area with which it shares 45 species (Table 3). This relationship is established primarily through (1) the sharing of widespread Arid Zone species from sections Phyllodineae and Juliflorae e.g. *A. aneura*, *A. dictyophleba* and *A. victoriae* and (2) widespread Central and Northern Wheatbelt species from sections Juliflorae and Plurinerves whose ranges extend far enough into the Eremaean Region to encompass both the South Eremaean and the South-West Eremaean Areas e.g. *A. acuminata*, *A. assimilis*, *A. beauverdiana*, *A. coolgardiensis*, *A. fragilis*, *A. multispicata*, *A. longispinea*, *A. resinomarginea* and *A. stereophylla*. The GROUPER analysis discrimination of the South and South-West Eremaean Areas is discussed under 3c above.

3e. North-West Eremaean Area

The North-West Eremaean Area (the Pilbara) is characterized by a preponderance of rocky uplands, especially in the region of the Chichester and Hamersley ranges. Of the 54 species recorded for the Area, 28 (representing 52% of the total) belong to section Juliflorae and 16 (29%) to section Phyllodineae (Table 1). The other three sections are represented by a total of 10 species. Endemism is relatively low (6 species, all undescribed and mostly found in the Hamersley Range area)*.

A large number of North-West Eremaean Area species have wide distributions with 30 species (56%) extending to other Australian States (mainly Northern Territory and Queensland) - Table 2. Although all sections of *Acacia* which occur in the Area contribute to these extra-Western Australian links, most species are contained in sections Juliflorae (13 species) and Phyllodineae (10 species) - Appendix 1.

* Subsequent to conducting this analysis a taxonomic and phytogeographic study of Hamersley Range *Acacias* has been completed by the first author (Maslin 1982b). In this work a majority of the undescribed Pilbara species have been described.

The North-West Eremaean Area contains a mixture of tropical/sub-tropical and Arid Zone species as evidenced by its strong affinities with the South Kimberley Area (35 species, 65%) and the Central Eremaean Area (30 species, 56%) respectively (Table 3). The GROUPER analysis showed that the North-West Eremaean Area was distinguished from the South Kimberley Area at an information gain level of 172.20 units due most significantly to the presence of *A. xiphophylla* (5.4%), *A. victoriae* (5.3%), *A. aneura* (3.8%) and *A. dictyophleba* (3.8%). See under 3b above for GROUPER results of the North-West Eremaean - Central Eremaean analysis.

3f. West Eremaean Area

Table 1 shows this small Area has only 47 species including just one endemic. The largest section, the Phyllodineae (22 species, 47%) almost equals, when combined, the closely related sections Juliflorae (17 species) and Plurinerves (7 species) which together comprise 51% of the *Acacia* flora of the Area.

The West Eremaean Area is a major zone of overlap in *Acacia* species distributions, as is the North Eremaean Area. Its transitional character is emphasized by the high level of similarity it shows with each of its four adjacent Areas: the South-West Eremaean Area (28 species shared, 59%); the Central and Northern Wheatbelt Area (27 species, 57%); the Central Eremaean Area (23 species, 49%); and the North-West Eremaean Area (22 species shared, 47%) - Table 3. See below for GROUPER discrimination between these Areas.

There is a north-western *Acacia* element which finds its southern limit of distribution in the West Eremaean Area. These are widespread species, a number of which occur in both the northern coastal areas as well as the more arid inland e.g. *A. ampliceps, A. bivenosa, A. citrinoviridis, A. gregorii, A. pyrifolia, A. sclerosperma* and *A. xiphophylla*.

Also, there is a southern element which finds its northern limit of distribution in the West Eremaean Area. There is a strong coastal influence from species in section Phyllodineae (e.g. *A. idiomorpha, A. rostellifera, A. spathulifolia, A. xanthina*) but also an equally strong representation of species which are widespread in the inland areas of the Central and Northern Wheatbelt Area. Species in the latter category are derived mainly from sections Juliflorae (e.g. *A. acuminata, A. coolgardiensis, A. neurophylla* and Plurinerves (e.g. *A. latipes, A. longispinea*).

Many wide-ranging Arid Zone species have their western limit of distribution in the West Eremaean Area. These are mostly found in section Juliflorae (e.g. *A. aneura, A. brachystachya, A. cuthbertsonii, A. kempeana, A. rhodophloia)* and, to a lesser extent, section Phyllodineae (e.g. *A. ligulata, A. murrayana, A. victoriae*). Eighteen of these Arid Zone. species range into eastern Australia, especially to the Northern Territory (Table 2).

The GROUPER analysis showed that the West Eremaean Area was distinguished from:

(1) the Central and Northern Wheatbelt Area, at an information gain level of 547.17 units due most significantly to the absence of *A. microbotrya* (2.45%), *A. erinacea* (1.89%), *A. multispicata* (1.89%) and *A. saligna* (1.89%);

(2) the South-West Eremaean Area, at an information gain level of 156.27 units due most significantly to the presence of *A. coriacea* (5.57%);

(3) the North-West Eremaean Area, at an information gain level of 150.07 units due most significantly to the presence of *A. ramulosa* (4.33%) and the reduced frequency of *A. bivenosa* (4.08%) and *A. pyrifolia* (4.08%); and

(4) the Central Eremaean Area, at an information gain level of 145.80 units due most significantly to the presence of *A. xiphophylla* (6.55%) and *A. sclerosperma* (5.77%).

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Table 1. The number of *Acacia* species and the number of endemics recorded for the genus and its sections from the Western Australian *Acacia* districts i.e. Regions and Areas, as defined in Part 3 (this vol. pp. 1-21). Total species numbers include both described and undescribed taxa; in parentheses in column 2 the number of known undescribed species is given for the genus as a whole even though this number is included in the district total. Percentage values are relative to the total number of species for each district. Species recorded for each district are listed in Appendix 1. Abbreviations are as follows (see Figure 2 of Part 3 - this vol. p. 5): South-West Region (SWR) comprising the South and West Coastal (SWC) and Central and Northern Wheatbelt (CNW) Areas; Kimberley Region (KR) comprising the North (NK) and South (SK) Kimberley Areas; Eremaean Region (ER) comprising the North (NE), Central (CE), South-West (SWE), South (SE), North-West (NWE) and West (WE) Eremaean Areas. Western Australia (WA).

Region/ Area	Acacia: genus		Acacia: sections (Pedley, 1978)													
			Juliflorae		Plurinerves		Acacia		Lycopodiifoliae		Phyllodineae		Pulchellae		Alatae	
	Total no. of spp.	Total Endemic	Total no. of spp.	No. of endemic species	Total no. of spp.	No. of endemic species	Total no. of spp.	No. of endemic species	Total no. of spp.	No. of endemic species	Total no. of spp.	No. of endemic species	Total no. of spp.	No. of endemic species	Total no. of spp.	No. of endemic species
SWC	204(31)	65(32%)	18(9%)	4	41(20%)	11	0	0	0	0	115(56.5%)	37	21(10%)	12	9(4.5%)	1
CNW	245(48)	51(21%)	42(17%)	7	64(26%)	11	0	0	0	0	113(46%)	25	15(6%)	6	11(5%)	2
SWR	324(65)	191(59%)	46(14%)	18	76(23.5%)	38	0	0	0	0	163(50.5%)	99	27(8%)	26	12(4%)	10
NK	66(4)	12(18%)	40(61%)	9	13(20%)	3	5(7%)	0	6(9%)	0	2(3%)	0	0	0	0	0
SK	69(5)	5(7%)	39(56%)	1	9(13%)	1	3(4%)	0	6(9%)	0	13(18%)	3	0	0	0	0
KR	101(9)	22(22%)	59(58%)	14	17(17%)	4	5(5%)	0	7(7%)	1	13(13%)	3	0	0	0	0
NE	33(3)	2(6%)	13(40%)	0	8(24%)	1	0	0	2(6%)	0	10(30%)	1	0	0	0	0
CE	59(6)	2(3%)	23(39%)	1	11(19%)	1	1(2%)	0	2(3%)	0	22(37%)	0	0	0	0	0
SWE	92(15)	3(3%)	36(39%)	2	22(24%)	1	1(1%)	0	0	0	31(34%)	0	0	0	2(2%)	0
SE	115(14)	9(8%)	24(21%)	0	33(29%)	2	0	0	0	0	57(49%)	7	1(1%)	0	0	0
NWE	54(8)	6(11%)	28(52%)	3	7(13%)	3	1(2%)	0	2(4%)	0	16(29%)	0	0	0	0	0
WE	47(7)	1(2%)	17(36%)	1	7(15%)	0	1(2%)	0	0	0	22(47%)	0	0	0	0	0
ER	224(42)	33(15%)	68(31%)	12	61(27%)	10	1(0.5%)	0	3(1%)	0	88(39%)	11	1(0.5%)	0	2(1%)	0
WA	481(95)	365(76%)	126(26%)	77	112(23%)	80	5(1%)	0	8(2%)	1	191(40%)	167	28(6%)	28	12(2%)	12

Table 2. Interstate representation of *Acacia* from Western Australian *Acacia* districts. Both the number of species and their percentage representation (relative to the total for each Region and Area) is given. The species involved in these interstate distributions are listed in Appendix 1. Abbreviations for Regions and Areas are given in the caption to Table 1. State abbreviations are as follows: N.S.W. (New South Wales, including A.C.T.); N.T. (Northern Territory); Qld. (Queensland); S.A. (South Australia); Tas. (Tasmania); Vict. (Victoria); W.A. (Western Australia).

Region/Area	N.T.	Qld.	S.A.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Tas.	Total Extra-W.A.
SWC	1(0.5%)	5(2%)	8(4%)	6(3%)	6(3%)	1(0.5%)	11(5%)
CNW	12(5%)	8(2%)	16(6%)	12(5%)	5(2%)	-	20(8%)
SWR	12(4%)	11(3.5%)	19(6%)	15(4.5%)	9(3%)	1(0.3%)	24(7%)
NK	46(70%)	27(41%)	1(2%)	2(3%)	-	-	46(70%)
SK	49(70%)	33(47%)	8(11%)	7(10%)	3(4%)	-	49(70%)
KR	68(67%)	44(43%)	8(8%)	8(8%)	3(3%)	-	68(67%)
NE	23(70%)	15(45%)	7(21%)	5(15%)	1(3%)	-	25(76%)
CE	41(69%)	22(37%)	25(42%)	13(22%)	3(5%)	-	45(76%)
SWE	24(26%)	13(14%)	23(25%)	14(15%)	5(5%)	-	29(32%)
SE	19(16%)	15(13%)	28(24%)	16(14%)	8(7%)	-	32(28%)
NWE	30(56%)	21(39%)	13(24%)	9(16%)	2(4%)	-	30(56%)
WE	18(38%)	11(23%)	11(23%)	9(19%)	2(4%)	-	18(38%)
ER	57(25%)	37(16%)	37(16%)	19(8%)	8(3.5%)	-	70(31%)
W.A.	98(20%)	62(13%)	41(8.5%)	24(5%)	12(2.5%)	1(0.2%)	114(24%)

Table 3. Numbers of *Acacia* species shared between Western Australian *Acacia* districts. The percentage of species shared, relative to the total for each Region and Area (see Table 1), is given in parentheses. Names of shared species are obtained from Appendix 1. Abbreviations for Regions and Areas are given in the caption to Table 1.

Region/ Area	SWC	CNW	SWR	NK	SK	KR	NE	CE	SWE	SE	NWE	WE	ER
SWC	204	125(61%)		0	1(0.5%)	1(0.5%)	1(0.5%)	2(1%)	21(10%)	52(25%)	1(0.5%)	7(3%)	61(30%)
CNW	125(51%)	245		0	4(2%)	4(2%)	4(2%)	16(6%)	65(26%)	79(32%)	9(4%)	27(11%)	117(48%)
SWR			324	0	4(1%)	4(1%)	4(1%)	16(5%)	65(20%)	89(27%)	9(3%)	2(0.5%)	130(40%)
NK	0	0	0	66	35(53%)		9(14%)	6(9%)	2(3%)	0	12(18%)	5(8%)	16(24%)
SK	1(1%)	4(6%)	4(6%)	35(50%)	70		22(31%)	23(33%)	10(14%)	4(6%)	35(50%)	16(23%)	39(56%)
KR	1(1%)	4(4%)	4(4%)			101	22(22%)	23(23%)	10(10%)	4(4%)	35(35%)	16(16%)	39(39%)
NE	1(3%)	4(12%)	4(12%)	9(27%)	22(67%)	22(67%)	33	21(64%)	10(30%)	5(15%)	21(64%)	14(42%)	
CE	2(3%)	16(27%)	16(27%)	6(10%)	23(39%)	23(39%)	21(35%)	59	29(49%)	22(37%)	30(51%)	23(39%)	
SWE	21(23%)	65(71%)	65(71%)	2(2%)	10(11%)	10(11%)	10(11%)	29(31%)	92	45(49%)	20(22%)	28(30%)	
SE	52(46%)	77(67%)	89(78%)	0	4(3%)	4(3%)	5(4%)	22(19%)	45(39%)	114	10(9%)	13(11%)	
NWE	1(2%)	9(17%)	9(17%)	12(22%)	35(65%)	35(65%)	21(39%)	30(56%)	20(37%)	10(18%)	54	22(41%)	
WE	7(15%)	27(57%)	27(57%)	5(10%)	16(34%)	16(34%)	14(30%)	23(49%)	28(59%)	13(28%)	22(47%)	47	
ER	61(27%)	117(52%)	130(58%)	16(7%)	39(17%)	39(17%)							224

APPENDIX 1

List of described and undescribed Western Australian taxa used in the MULCLAS analysis of Hnatiuk, Maslin and D'Antuono (this vol. pp. 1-21). The described species are arranged geographically from north to south; the undescribed taxa are listed in increasing order of identificatory number (these numbers are prefixed by the letter "P", which means "provisional species"; for each provisional species a voucher specimen, lodged at PERTH, is cited). The sectional placement, following Pedley (1978), for all taxa is indicated in column 2. The number of 1° x 1.5° grid cells recorded for each species within each *Acacia* Area is indicated as a prefix to the "X" in columns 3-12. Abbreviations for *Acacia* Areas are given in the caption to Figure 1 in Hnatiuk *et al.* (this vol. p. 4).

Species	Section	W.A. *Acacia* Areas occupied										
		NK	SK	NWE	WE	NE	CE	SWE	SE	CNW	SWC	Extra W.A. occurrence
A. phlebocarpa	Plurinerves	2x										N.T., Q
A. bidwillii	Acacia	5x										N.T., Q
A. orthotricha	Lycopodiifoliae	3x										N.T.
A. gonocarpa	Juliflorae	3x										N.T.
A. pellita	Juliflorae	3x										N.T.
A. retinervis	Juliflorae	5x										
A. oncinocarpa	Juliflorae	3x										N.T.
A. dunnii	Plurinerves	6x										N.T.
A. stigmatophylla	Juliflorae	5x	1x									N.T.
A. dacrydioides	Juliflorae	1x										
A. kelleri	Juliflorae	5x										N.T.
A. latifolia	Juliflorae	2x										N.T., Q.
A. lazaridis	Juliflorae	3x										N.T., Q.
A. leptocarpa	Juliflorae	2x										N.T., Q.
A. numerosa	Juliflorae	1x										
A. deltoidea	Plurinerves	5x										
A. multisiliqua	Plurinerves	2x										N.T., Q.
A. nuperrima	Plurinerves	3x										N.T., Q.
A. aulacocarpa	Juliflorae	3x										N.T., Q., N.S.W.
A. dimidiata	Juliflorae	1x										N.T., Q.
A. gardneri	Juliflorae	2x										

Species	Section	W.A. *Acacia* Areas occupied										Extra W.A. occurrence
		NK	SK	NWE	WE	NE	CE	SWE	SE	CNW	SWC	
A. hammondii	Juliflorae	1x										N.T., Q.
A. limbata	Juliflorae	1x										N.T., Q.
A. kimberleyensis	Juliflorae	1x										
A. lentiginea	Juliflorae	1x										
A. pallidifolia	Acacia	2x										N.T.
A. sericata	Plurinerves	2x										
A. stipulosa	Plurinerves	1x										N.T.
A. galioides	Lycopodiifoliae	1x	1x									N.T., Q.
A. tanumbirinensis	Juliflorae	2x	1x									N.T., Q.
A. curvicarpa	Juliflorae	1x	1x									
A. argyraea	Juliflorae	3x	2x									N.T., Q.
A. delibrata	Juliflorae	4x	1x									
A. humifusa	Juliflorae	5x	2x									N.T., Q.
A. plectocarpa	Juliflorae	10x	4x									N.T.
A. tumida	Juliflorae	10x	19x	5x		2x						N.T.
A. holosericea	Juliflorae	8x	14x	5x		1x						N.T., Q.
A. acradenia	Juliflorae		12x	3x			2x					N.T., Q.
A. platycarpa	Plurinerves	9x	5x			1x						N.T., Q.
A. lycopodiifolia	Lycopodiifoliae	4x	4x									N.T.
A. lysiphloia	Juliflorae	4x	4x				1x					N.T., Q.
A. suberosa	Acacia	4x	4x									N.T.
A. hemignosta	Plurinerves	5x	4x									N.T., Q.
A. hippuroides	Lycopodiifoliae	3x	4x									
A. wickhamii	Juliflorae	3x	3x									N.T., Q.
A. gonoclada	Juliflorae	2x	1x									N.T., Q.
A. hemsleyi	Juliflorae	2x	2x									N.T., Q.
A. laccata	Juliflorae	1x	1x									N.T., Q.
A. gracillima	Juliflorae	1x	1x									
A. perryi	Lycopodiifoliae	1x	1x									N.T.
A. pachyphloia	Acacia	1x	1x									N.T.

Species	Section	W.A. *Acacia* Areas occupied										
		NK	SK	NWE	WE	NE	CE	SWE	SE	CNW	SWC	Extra W.A. occurrence
A. froggattii	Plurinerves	1x	1x									N.T.
A. monticola	Plurinerves		16x	3x		3x	1x					N.T., Q.
A. retivenia	Plurinerves	1x	7x	3x								N.T., Q.
A. coriacea	Plurinerves		14x	7x	6x	1x	3x					N.T., Q., S.A., N.S.W.
A. adoxa	Lycopodiifoliae	2x	12x	4x		1x						N.T.
A. ampliceps	Phyllodineae	1x	10x	8x	2x							N.T.
A. ancistrocarpa	Juliflorae	1x	13x	7x	1x	5x	1x					N.T., Q.
A. orthocarpa	Juliflorae	2x	9x	4x								N.T., Q.
A. drepanocarpa	Juliflorae		10x									N.T., Q.
A. hilliana	Juliflorae		8x	2x		1x	1x					N.T., Q.
A. eriopoda	Juliflorae	1x	8x	2x		1x						
A. tenuissima	Juliflorae		3x	3x								N.T., Q.
A. sphaerostachya	Juliflorae		2x	1x								
A. stenophylla	Plurinerves		1x									N.T., Q., S.A. N.S.W., Vic.
A. leptophleba	Juliflorae		1x									N.T.
A. anaticeps	Plurinerves		3x									
A. torulosa	Juliflorae		1x									N.T., Q.
A. pachycarpa	Juliflorae		1x									N.T.
A. tropica	Juliflorae		1x									N.T., Q.
A. translucens	Plurinerves	11x	10x	3x	1x	2x	1x					N.T.
A. stipuligera	Juliflorae	1x	6x			2x	2x					N.T., Q.
A. pyrifolia	Phyllodineae	1x	9x	12x	1x	1x	1x	1x				
A. bivenosa	Phyllodineae		13x	12x	1x		1x					
A. inaequilatera	Phyllodineae		3x	10x	1x	2x	3x					N.T.
A. arida	Juliflorae	5x	1x	8x								
A. farnesiana	Acacia	2x	3x	5x	4x		3x	2x				N.T., Q., S.A., N.S.W.
A. trachycarpa	Juliflorae		5x	7x		1x						

Species	Section	W.A. *Acacia* Areas occupied										
		NK	SK	NWE	WE	NE	CE	SWE	SE	CNW	SWC	Extra W.A. occurrence
A. wanyu	Juliflorae		1x	5x			3x					
A. citrinoviridis	Juliflorae		1x	8x	1x	1x	3x	2x				
A. proxima	Juliflorae		1x	3x								
A. cowleana	Juliflorae		1x	3x								N.T., Q.
A. ptychophylla	Juliflorae		1x	1x		1x						
A. sclerosperma	Phyllodineae		2x	8x	8x		4x	6x		2x		
A. xiphophylla	Juliflorae			8x	6x			1x				
A. gregorii	Phyllodineae			5x	4x							
A. subtessarogona	Juliflorae				3x			1x				
A. amblyophylla	Phyllodineae				2x					1x		
A. microcalyx	Phyllodineae				3x			3x				
A. roycei	Plurinerves				2x					1x		
A. jensenii	Phyllodineae		1x			4x						N.T.
A. minutifolia	Plurinerves					1x	1x					N.T.
A. tephrina	Plurinerves					1x						N.T., Q.
A. adsurgens	Juliflorae					2x						N.T., Q.
A. rhodophloia	Juliflorae			2x	1x		13x	4x		2x		N.T.
A. cyperophylla	Juliflorae						2x					N.T., Q., S.A.
A. cuthbertsonii	Juliflorae		1x	2x	1x	3x	11x	4x				N.T.
A. dictyophleba	Phyllodineae			6x		6x	8x	4x	1x			N.T., Q., S.A.
A. auricoma	Plurinerves						1x					N.T.
A. basedowii	Plurinerves						1x					N.T., S.A.
A. chippendalei	Lycopodiifoliae						1x					N.T., Q.
A. estrophiolata	Plurinerves						2x					N.T., Q., S.A.
A. macdonnelliensis	Juliflorae						2x					N.T.
A. maitlandii	Phyllodineae		3x	4x		1x	9x	2x				N.T., Q., S.A., N.S.W.
A. spondylophylla	Lycopodiifoliae		2x	3x		1x	2x					N.T., Q.
A. abrupta	Phyllodineae						8x	2x				N.T.
A. strongylophylla	Phyllodineae						2x					N.T., S.A.
A. validinervia	Phyllodineae						1x		1x			N.T., S.A.

Species	Section	W.A. *Acacia* Areas occupied										Extra W.A. occurrence
		NK	SK	NWE	WE	NE	CE	SWE	SE	CNW	SWC	
A. helmsiana	Phyllodineae						2x	1x	2x			N.T.
A. gilesiana	Plurinerves					1x	1x		1x			S.A.
A. kempeana	Juliflorae		1x	4x	1x		5x	8x	5x	2x		N.T., Q., S.A.
A. linophylla	Juliflorae				4x		5x	13x	4x			N.T., S.A.
A. pruinocarpa	Phyllodineae			2x			3x	9x				N.T., S.A.
A. pachyacra	Phyllodineae			3x			3x	4x	2x			N.T., S.A.
A. jamesiana	Juliflorae						1x	5x				
A. ligulata	Phyllodineae		5x	3x	5x	5x	8x	8x	8x	8x	7x	N.T., Q., S.A. N.S.W., Vic.
A. victoriae	Phyllodineae		5x	13x	5x		3x	12x	1x			N.T., Q., S.A., N.S.W., Vic.
A. tetragonophylla	Phyllodineae		1x	5x	6x	1x	3x	11x	7x	6x		N.T., Q., S.A., N.S.W.
A. stowardii	Juliflorae			2x			2x	1x	6x	1x		N.T., Q., S.A., N.S.W.
A. murrayana	Phyllodineae			1x	4x		2x	8x	7x	3x		N.T., Q., S.A., N.S.W.
A. aneura	Juliflorae			6x	4x	4x	9x	13x	11x			N.T., Q., S.A., N.S.W.
A. ramulosa	Juliflorae				5x		1x	12x	4x	4x		N.T., Q., S.A., N.S.W.
A. grasbyi	Juliflorae				3x	2x	1x	5x		1x		
A. sibina	Juliflorae							4x	2x	1x		
A. tysonii	Phyllodineae				1x			7x		1x		
A. exocarpoides	Phyllodineae							5x	1x	2x		
A. olgana	Juliflorae							1x				N.T., S.A.
A. palustris	Juliflorae			1x				2x				
A. obtecta	Plurinerves							1x		1x		
A. kochii	Juliflorae							1x		1x		
A. brachystachya	Juliflorae				3x			11x	7x	3x		N.T., Q., S.A., N.S.W.

Species	Section	W.A. *Acacia* Areas occupied										
		NK	SK	NWE	WE	NE	CE	SWE	SE	CNW	SWC	Extra W.A. occurrence
A. wiseana	Phyllodineae				3x	1x	1x			1x		N.T.
A. burkittii	Juliflorae						4x	9x	16x	5x		S.A., N.S.W.
A. craspedocarpa	Juliflorae							9x	3x			
A. quadrimarginea	Juliflorae						3x	7x	6x			
A. duriuscula	Plurinerves								1x	2x		
A. oswaldii	Plurinerves							1x	8x			N.T., Q., S.A., N.S.W., Vic.
A. papyrocarpa	Plurinerves							1x	5x			S.A.
A. sessiliceps	Plurinerves								1x			N.T., Q., S.A.
A. xerophila	Phyllodineae								4x			
A. camptoclada	Phyllodineae								7x	2x		
A. rigens	Plurinerves								3x			Q., S.A., N.S.W., Vic.
A. dempsteri	Phyllodineae								4x			
A. inamabilis	Phyllodineae								4x			
A. hakeoides	Phyllodineae								2x		1x	Q., S.A., N.S.W., Vic.
A. dubia	Phyllodineae								1x			
A. pachypoda	Phyllodineae								3x			
A. rendlei	Phyllodineae								2x			
A. lachnophylla	Phyllodineae								1x		1x	
A. anceps	Phyllodineae								1x			S.A.
A. prainii	Phyllodineae						2x	4x	7x	5x		N.T., S.A.
A. steedmanii	Phyllodineae			1x			1x		5x	4x		
A. nyssophylla	Plurinerves						1x	1x	8x	7x		N.T., S.A.
A. resinomarginea	Juliflorae							2x	4x	5x		
A. jutsonii	Julilforae							4x	6x	6x	1x	
A. colletioides	Plurinerves							3x	7x	5x		S.A., N.S.W., Vic.
A. erinacea	Phyllodineae							2x	11x	11x	5x	S.A.
A. hemiteles	Phyllodineae							2x	11x	9x	1x	

Species	Section	W.A. *Acacia* Areas occupied										
		NK	SK	NWE	WE	NE	CE	SWE	SE	CNW	SWC	Extra W.A. occurrence
A. enervia	Plurinerves								4x	3x		
A. inaequiloba	Phyllodineae								3x	2x		
A. inceana	Plurinerves								3x	2x		
A. websteri	Juliflorae								2x	1x		
A. resinostipulea	Plurinerves								3x	1x		
A. rossei	Phyllodineae								1x	3x		
A. spinosissima	Phyllodineae								2x	3x	1x	
A. nodiflora	Phyllodineae								2x	6x	1x	
A. eremophila	Plurinerves								6x	6x		
A. leptoneura	Plurinerves								6x	6x	1x	
A. merrallii	Phyllodineae								7x	8x	4x	S.A.
A. spathulifolia	Phyllodineae			1x	3x			1x		5x		
A. longispinea	Plurinerves				1x			2x	2x	7x		
A. leptospermoides	Phyllodineae				2x					9x	3x	
A. idiomorpha	Phyllodineae				2x					5x		
A. coolgardiensis	Juliflorae				2x			4x	3x	11x		
A. acuminata	Juliflorae				1x			7x	7x	11x	8x	
A. neurophylla	Juliflorae				1x			1x	3x	8x	1x	
A. xanthina	Phyllodineae				1x					3x	1x	
A. acanthoclada	Phyllodineae						1x		4x	8x	2x	S.A., N.S.W., Vic.
A. aciphylla	Juliflorae							1x		1x		
A. acuaria	Phyllodineae							2x		8x	2x	
A. andrewsii	Phyllodineae							2x	1x	6x	1x	
A. assimilis	Plurinerves							2x	4x	8x	4x	
A. beauverdiana	Plurinerves							3x	1x	6x		
A. congesta	Phyllodineae							1x		5x	3x	
A. dielsii	Plurinerves							1x	1x	9x	1x	
A. eremaea	Plurinerves							6x		3x		
A. fragilis	Plurinerves							3x	3x	8x	5x	
A. jibberdingensis	Juliflorae							3x	1x	6x		

Species	Section	W.A. *Acacia* Areas occupied										
		NK	SK	NWE	WE	NE	CE	SWE	SE	CNW	SWC	Extra W.A. occurrence
A. lineolata	Plurinerves							1x	2x	6x	2x	Vic.
A. longiphyllodinea	Juliflorae							1x		3x		
A. microbotrya	Phyllodineae							1x		12x	4x	
A. multilineata	Plurinerves							1x		2x		
A. nigripilosa	Phyllodineae							1x		7x	1x	
A. restiacea	Alatae							1x		7x	1x	
A. sessilispica	Juliflorae							1x		4x	2x	
A. stereophylla	Juliflorae							2x	1x	8x		
A. denticulosa	Juliflorae							1x		3x		
A. daviesioides	Alatae							1x		3x		
A. ligustrina	Phyllodineae							1x		5x		
A. desertorum	Juliflorae								2x	6x		
A. acutata	Phyllodineae								1x	6x		
A. aestivalis	Phyllodineae								1x	4x	2x	
A. ancistrophylla	Plurinerves								1x	4x		
A. anfractuosa	Plurinerves								2x	3x		
A. bidentata	Phyllodineae								1x	7x	4x	
A. chrysella	Phyllodineae								3x	6x	1x	
A. uncinella	Plurinerves							2x	2x	3x	3x	
A. sulcata	Plurinerves								4x	3x	7x	
A. signata	Juliflorae								2x	8x	2x	
A. fauntleroyi	Juliflorae									5x		
A. filifolia	Juliflorae									7x	2x	
A. mackeyana	Plurinerves									6x		
A. merinthophora	Juliflorae									4x	1x	
A. glutinosissima	Phyllodineae									4x		
A. orbifolia	Phyllodineae									4x		
A. flavopila	Plurinerves									3x	1x	
A. yorkrakinensis	Juliflorae									1x		
A. ulicina	Phyllodineae									5x		

Species	Section	W.A. *Acacia* Areas occupied										
		NK	SK	NWE	WE	NE	CE	SWE	SE	CNW	SWC	Extra W.A. occurrence
A. trigonophylla	Alatae									5x		
A. scirpifolia	Phyllodineae									6x		
A. phaeocalyx	Phyllodineae									3x		
A. jacksonioides	Phyllodineae									5x		
A. intricata	Phyllodineae									4x	1x	
A. merrickae	Phyllodineae									2x		
A. cochlocarpa	Juliflorae									2x		
A. sciophanes	Plurinerves									1x		
A. auronitens	Phyllodineae									4x	1x	
A. blakelyi	Phyllodineae									5x		
A. cliftoniana	Phyllodineae									2x		
A. dilatata	Phyllodineae									4x	1x	
A. flabellifolia	Phyllodineae									2x		
A. striatula	Plurinerves									3x		
A. semicircinalis	Phyllodineae									2x		
A. volubilis	Alatae									2x		
A. vassalii	Phyllodineae									1x		
A. ericifolia	Phyllodineae									4x	1x	
A. plicata	Pulchellae									2x		
A. oxyclada	Plurinerves									2x		
A. forrestiana	Phyllodineae									1x		
A. epacantha	Pulchellae									1x		
A. dura	Plurinerves									1x		
A. ashbyae	Phyllodineae									3x		
A. comans	Plurinerves									3x		
A. fagonioides	Pulchellae									3x	1x	
A. adnata	Plurinerves									2x		
A. guinetii	Pulchellae									1x		
A. megacephala	Pulchellae									1x		
A. quadrisulcata	Phyllodineae									2x		

Species	Section	W.A. *Acacia* Areas occupied										
		NK	SK	NWE	WE	NE	CE	SWE	SE	CNW	SWC	Extra W.A. occurrence
A. oldfieldii	Juliflorae									1x		
A. retrorsa	Phyllodineae									1x		
A. grisea	Pulchellae									1x		
A. depressa	Pulchellae									1x		
A. jennerae	Phyllodineae						2x	1x	9x	4x		N.T., N.S.W.
A. rostellifera	Phyllodineae				2x					5x	10x	
A. latipes	Plurinerves				2x			1x		9x	4x	
A. multispicata	Juliflorae							2x	2x	11x	6x	
A. saligna	Phyllodineae							1x		11x	6x	
A. lasiocalyx	Juliflorae								3x	8x	7x	
A. lasiocarpa	Pulchellae								1x	9x	7x	
A. brachyclada	Phyllodineae								1x	4x	4x	
A. ixiophylla	Plurinerves								1x	3x	4x	Q., N.S.W.
A. poliochroa	Phyllodineae								2x	2x	1x	
A. unifissilis	Phyllodineae								1x	4x	2x	
A. tamminensis	Phyllodineae								1x	8x	4x	
A. shuttleworthii	Phyllodineae									3x	1x	
A. sphacelata	Phyllodineae									6x	2x	
A. stenoptera	Alatae									8x	6x	
A. truncata	Phyllodineae									3x	3x	
A. viscifolia	Phyllodineae									4x	2x	
A. leptopetala	Phyllodineae									5x	3x	
A. moirii	Pulchellae									6x	4x	
A. pulchella	Pulchellae									8x	12x	
A. ridleyana	Plurinerves									1x	1x	
A. saxatilis	Phyllodineae									2x	1x	
A. sclerophylla	Plurinerves									2x	1x	S.A., N.S.W., Vic.
A. acutifolia	Phyllodineae									1x	1x	
A. alata	Alatae									6x	6x	
A. brachyphylla	Plurinerves									4x	2x	

Species	Section	W.A. *Acacia* Areas occupied										
		NK	SK	NWE	WE	NE	CE	SWE	SE	CNW	SWC	Extra W.A. occurrence
A. campylophylla	Plurinerves									1x	1x	
A. celastrifolia	Phyllodineae									3x	3x	
A. dentifera	Phyllodineae									4x	4x	
A. ephedroides	Juliflorae									3x	1x	
A. erioclada	Phyllodineae									2x	1x	
A. heteroneura	Juliflorae									2x	1x	
A. incrassata	Phyllodineae									2x	1x	
A. inophloia	Juliflorae									2x	1x	
A. squamata	Phyllodineae									2x	6x	
A. tenanophylla	Plurinerves									1x	3x	
A. varia	Pulchellae									2x	9x	
A. willdenowiana	Alatae									2x	7x	
A. loxophylla	Plurinerves									3x	2x	
A. nitidula	Plurinerves								1x	2x	6x	
A. pulviniformis	Phyllodineae									2x	1x	
A. pycnocephala	Phyllodineae									2x	3x	
A. sedifolia	Phyllodineae									2x	2x	
A. crassistipula	Phyllodineae									1x	1x	
A. deflexa	Plurinerves									2x	1x	
A. heteroclita	Plurinerves									2x	4x	
A. kingiana	Plurinerves								1x	2x	1x	
A. lanuginosa	Plurinerves									1x	1x	
A. densiflora	Plurinerves								2x	4x	1x	
A. dermatophylla	Phyllodineae								1x		4x	
A. diaphyllodinea	Phyllodineae								1x		2x	
A. harveyi	Phyllodineae								1x	1x	3x	
A. crassuloides	Phyllodineae								2x		2x	
A. binata	Phyllodineae								1x	1x	3x	
A. cometes	Phyllodineae								1x	1x	4x	
A. gonophylla	Plurinerves								2x		6x	

Species	Section	W.A. *Acacia* Areas occupied										
		NK	SK	NWE	WE	NE	CE	SWE	SE	CNW	SWC	Extra W.A. occurrence
A. pritzeliana	Phyllodineae								2x		2x	
A. ramosissima	Phyllodineae								1x		6x	
A. excentrica	Phyllodineae								1x	1x	3x	
A. cyclops	Plurinerves								2x	1x	10x	S.A.
A. cochlearis	Plurinerves								1x	2x	12x	
A. glaucoptera	Alatae									1x	5x	
A. tetragonocarpa	Alatae									1x	8x	
A. chrysocephala	Phyllodineae									2x	7x	
A. pilosa	Phyllodineae									1x	5x	
A. redolens	Plurinerves									1x	3x	
A. newbeyi	Pulchellae									1x	2x	
A. chrysopoda	Plurinerves									1x	2x	
A. drewiana	Pulchellae									1x	3x	
A. laricina	Phyllodineae									1x	4x	
A. drummondii	Pulchellae									2x	6x	
A. divergens	Phyllodineae									1x	7x	
A. incurva	Alatae									1x	6x	
A. ataxiphylla	Alatae									1x	2x	
A. baxteri	Phyllodineae									2x	3x	
A. costata	Phyllodineae									1x	2x	
A. obovata	Phyllodineae									1x	5x	
A. nervosa	Phyllodineae									1x	5x	
A. teretifolia	Phyllodineae									1x	3x	
A. insolita	Pulchellae									1x	3x	
A. myrtifolia	Phyllodineae										13x	Q., S.A., N.S.W., Vic., Tas.
A. subcaerulea	Phyllodineae										7x	
A. crassiuscula	Phyllodineae										7x	
A. delphina	Phyllodineae										4x	

Species	Section	W.A. *Acacia* Areas occupied										Extra W.A. occurrence
		NK	SK	NWE	WE	NE	CE	SWE	SE	CNW	SWC	
A. phlebopetala	Phyllodineae										3x	
A. ferocior	Phyllodineae										4x	
A. acellerata	Plurinerves										4x	
A. ingrata	Phyllodineae										3x	
A. cedroides	Phyllodineae										3x	
A. argutifolia	Phyllodineae										2x	
A. triptycha	Plurinerves										7x	
A. curvata	Plurinerves										2x	
A. cognata	Juliflorae										2x	
A. nigricans	Pulchellae										2x	
A. biflora	Phyllodineae										4x	
A. maxwellii	Phyllodineae										1x	
A. sorophylla	Phyllodineae										1x	
A. littorea	Phyllodineae										6x	
A. leioderma	Pulchellae										3x	
A. dictyoneura	Plurinerves										3x	
A. simulans	Phyllodineae										1x	
A. empelioclada	Pulchellae										2x	
A. browniana	Pulchellae										8x	
A. extensa	Phyllodineae										8x	
A. urophylla	Phyllodineae										7x	
A. gilbertii	Pulchellae										6x	
A. uliginosa	Phyllodineae										3x	
A. paradoxa	Phyllodineae										5x	Q., S.A., N.S.W. Vic.
A. prismifolia	Phyllodineae										2x	
A. robinae	Phyllodineae										2x	
A. pentadenia	Pulchellae										3x	
A. luteola	Pulchellae										2x	

Species	Section	W.A. *Acacia* Areas occupied										
		NK	SK	NWE	WE	NE	CE	SWE	SE	CNW	SWC	Extra W.A. occurrence
A. hastulata	Phyllodineae										3x	
A. crispula	Phyllodineae										1x	
A. microneura	Juliflorae										1x	
A. preissiana	Pulchellae										4x	
A. lateriticola	Pulchellae										5x	
A. huegelii	Phyllodineae										3x	
A. semitrullata	Phyllodineae										2x	
A. flagelliformis	Phyllodineae										2x	
A. inops	Phyllodineae										1x	
A. mooreana	Phyllodineae										3x	
A. tayloriana	Pulchellae										1x	
A. subracemosa	Pulchellae										1x	
A. scalpelliformis	Phyllodineae										1x	
A. anomala	Phyllodineae										2x	
A. barbinervis	Phyllodineae										2x	
A. horridula	Phyllodineae										2x	
A. meisneri	Phyllodineae										2x	
A. oncinophylla	Juliflorae										2x	
A. subflexuosa	Plurinerves										2x	
A. anarthros	Pulchellae										1x	
A. aphylla	Alatae										1x	
A. benthamii	Plurinerves										1x	
P1 (B.R. Maslin 2733)	Plurinerves			3x								
P2 (A.S. Weston 9708)	Plurinerves										1x	
P3 (A.S. George 8599)	Plurinerves								5x		1x	
P4 (B.R. Maslin 2781)	Plurinerves				3x					1x		
P5 (B.R. Maslin 3446)	Plurinerves									2x	3x	
P6 (B.R. Maslin 3468)	Plurinerves									3x	5x	

Species	Section	W.A. *Acacia* Areas occupied									
		NK	SK	NWE	WE	NE	CE	SWE	SE	CNW	SWC	Extra W.A. occurrence
P7 (B.R. Maslin 3399)	Plurinerves									1x		
P8 (B.R. Maslin 3405)	Plurinerves									1x		
P9 (B.R. Maslin 589)	Plurinerves									1x		
P10 (K. Newbey 4316)	Plurinerves										2x	
P11 (B.R. Maslin 2367)	Plurinerves									5x	3x	
P12 (A.S. Weston 7169)	Juliflorae										1x	
P13 (J.R. Maconochie 1245)	Juliflorae	1x										
P14 (J.S. Beard 6113)	Juliflorae			1x			2x					
P15 (M.E. Trudgen 2413)	Juliflorae			1x								
P16 (N. Byrnes 2273)	Juliflorae	2x										
P17 (H. Demarz 5184)	Juliflorae				2x							
P18 (J.S. Beard 4249)	Juliflorae		3x									
P19 (A.A. Mitchell 231)	Juliflorae						1x					
P20 (M.E. Trudgen 1370)	Juliflorae			1x								
P21 (B.R. Maslin 3563)	Juliflorae							5x	2x	1x		
P22 (N.H. Speck 4923)	Juliflorae	2x										
P23 (B.R. Maslin 3686)	Phyllodineae				2x					1x		
P24 (B.R. Maslin 3618)	Phyllodineae							3x		2x		
P25 (P.G. Wilson 11467)	Phyllodineae		1x									
P26 (B.R. Maslin 3937)	Phyllodineae									2x		
P27 (W.E. Blackall 1014)	Phyllodineae								2x		1x	
P28 (K. Atkins 1257)	Phyllodineae				4x	1x	1x	1x				
P29 (H. Demarz 4751)	Phyllodineae		1x									
P30 (B.R. Maslin 3965)	Phyllodineae									1x		
P31 (A.S. Weston 9170)	Phyllodineae										1x	
P32 (S. Paust 788)	Phyllodineae										2x	

Species	Section	W.A. *Acacia* Areas occupied										
		NK	SK	NWE	WE	NE	CE	SWE	SE	CNW	SWC	Extra W.A. occurrence
P33 (R.J. Cranfield 1232)	Phyllodineae									1x		
P34 (K. Newbey 3419)	Phyllodineae										2x	
P35 (B.R. Maslin 4330)	Phyllodineae									1x		
P36 (B.R. Maslin 3547)	Phyllodineae							1x	1x	1x		
P37 (A.S. George 7067)	Phyllodineae									1x	3x	
P38 (K. Newbey 393)	Phyllodineae									2x	4x	
P39 (B.R. Maslin 4202)	Phyllodineae									4x	7x	
P40 (B.R. Maslin 3343)	Phyllodineae									3x		
P41 (B.R. Maslin 4244)	Plurinerves							4x		2x		
P42 (A.S. George 11225)	Phyllodineae				1x					1x		
P43 (K. Newbey 5226)	Phyllodineae									1x		
P44 (A.S. George 10474)	Phyllodineae										1x	
P45 (Y. Chadwick 2527)	Phyllodineae									1x	1x	
P46 (K. Newbey 3398)	Phyllodineae									1x	2x	
P47 (M.J.D. White s.n. 10 Nov. '75)	Plurinerves								1x			
P48 (B.R. Maslin 4259)	Plurinerves							4x				
P49 (B.R. Maslin 4246)	Juliflorae							2x				
P50 (B.R. Maslin 78)	Plurinerves									4x		
P51 (B.R. Maslin 3425)	Phyllodineae								1x	1x		
P52 (B.R. Maslin 3369)	Phyllodineae									2x		
P53 (A.M. Ashby 4603)	Plurinerves										1x	
P54 (B.R. Maslin 4174)	Phyllodineae									1x	1x	
P55 (B.R. Maslin 4277)	Plurinerves									2x		
P56 (B.R. Maslin 1956)	Plurinerves							1x		2x		
P57 (B.R. Maslin 4053)	Plurinerves										1x	
P58 (B.R. Maslin 3625)	Plurinerves							1x		1x		
P59 (A.A. Mitchell 268)	Plurinerves						1x					

Species	Section	W.A. *Acacia* Areas occupied										
		NK	SK	NWE	WE	NE	CE	SWE	SE	CNW	SWC	Extra W.A. occurrence
P60 (B.R. Maslin 3975)	Plurinerves							2x		8x		
P61 (J.S. Beard 4199)	Plurinerves	1x										
P62 (R.J. Chinnock 3346)	Phyllodineae								1x			
P63 (B.R. Maslin 3594)	Plurinerves							4x		3x		
P64 (B.R. Maslin 3424)	Plurinerves									3x		
P65 (B.R. Maslin 2413)	Phyllodineae							1x	2x	2x		
P66 (B.R. Maslin 3878)	Plurinerves										2x	
P67 (B.R. Maslin 4644)	Plurinerves			4x								
P68 (A.S. George 10360)	Plurinerves				2x			2x		1x		
P69 (W.E. Blackall 3754)	Juliflorae									1x		
P70 (B.R. Maslin 4163)	Juliflorae									2x	1x	
P71 (B.R. Maslin 3641)	Juliflorae							1x		2x		
P72 (B.R. Maslin 2379)	Juliflorae								2x	2x		
P73 (W.E. Blackall 1387)	Juliflorae									1x		
P74 (B.R. Maslin 1773)	Juliflorae									4x	1x	
P75 (B.R. Maslin 4126)	Juliflorae									2x		
P76 (A.S. George 14611)	Phyllodineae									1x		
P77 (R.D. Royce 10219)	Phyllodineae								1x		1x	
P78 (A.S. George 7069)	Phyllodineae										2x	
P79 (B.R. Maslin 796)	Phyllodineae									1x	2x	
P80 (D.F. Blaxell W75/48)	Phyllodineae								1x		1x	
P81 (B.R. Maslin 2446)	Phyllodineae								2x		2x	
P82 (B.R. Maslin 3896)	Phyllodineae										2x	
P83 (K. Newbey 4765)	Phyllodineae									1x	2x	
P84 (B.R. Maslin 4349)	Phyllodineae									1x		
P85 (K. Newbey 373)	Phyllodineae								1x	2x	4x	
P86 (B.R. Maslin 4050)	Phyllodineae										2x	
P87 (A.S. Mitchell 591)	Juliflorae	No records at Area level.										
P88 (B.R. Maslin 4708)	Phyllodineae		2x									

Species	Section	W.A. *Acacia* Areas occupied										
		NK	SK	NWE	WE	NE	CE	SWE	SE	CNW	SWC	Extra W.A. occurrence
P89 (G.N. Royce s.n. Aug. 1973)	Phyllodineae					2x						
P90 (B.R. Maslin 2237)	Juliflorae			1x								
P91 (W.V. Fitzgerald s.n. 1895)	Plurinerves								1x			
P92 (B.R. Maslin 2174)	Plurinerves			1x								
P93 (A.S. George 15415)	Plurinerves					1x						
P94 (J.S. Beard 6178)	Juliflorae		1x	1x	1x		1x					
P95 (J. Kruiskamp 4236)	Juliflorae							1x				